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# RAND PIONEERS

MEMORIAL



FIFTH AND SIXTH

## Annual Reports,

WITH

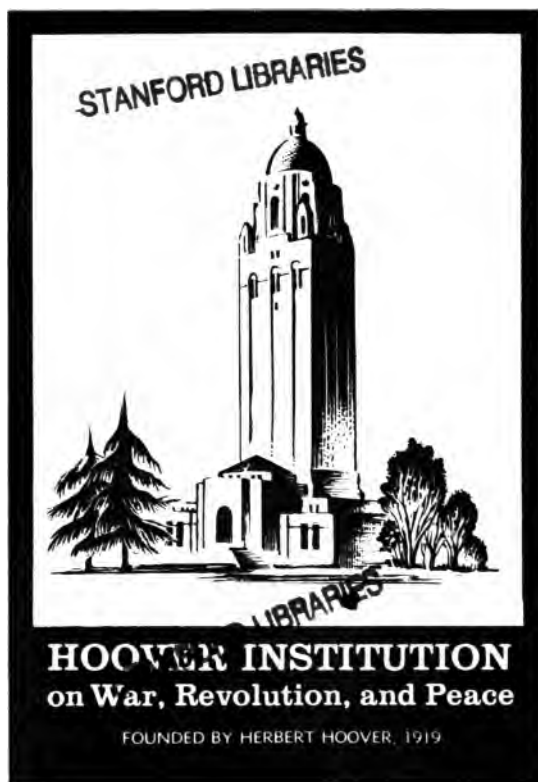
## APPENDICES.

BY THE EDITOR, RAND PIONEERS.

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# RAND PIONEERS

(INCORPORATED.)



## Fifth Annual Report.

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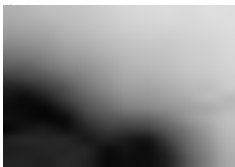
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Johannesburg, 31st Aug., 1908.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

## **FORMER PRESIDENTS.**

---

W. PERCY FRASER  
(Elected 10th September, 1903).

SIR GEORGE FARRAR, D.S.O., M.L.A.  
(Elected 5th April, 1904; re-elected 8th Sept., 1904).

COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON  
(Elected 14th September, 1905).

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT  
(Elected 14th September, 1906).

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## **FORMER VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

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EDGAR P. RATHBONE  
(Elected 10th September, 1903).

COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON  
(Elected 19th April, 1904; re-elected 8th Sept., 1904).

W. K. TUCKER, C.M.G., M.L.A.  
(Elected 14th September, 1905).

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT  
(Elected 2nd March, 1906).

GEORGE KENT  
(Elected 14th September, 1906).

R. P. H. KING  
(Elected 14th September, 1906).



## **OFFICE BEARERS,**

**31st August, 1908.**

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### **Committee :**

**H. B. PAPENFUS, President**

**(Elected 11th October, 1907).**

**GEORGE KENT,**  
**R. P. H. KING,** } **Vice-Presidents**

**(Elected 11th October, 1907).**

**COLONEL BETTINGTON.      CLEM D. WEBB.**

**DANIEL STRACHAN.      H. J. HOFMEYR.**

**R. G. CAMPBELL PITT      JOSEPH MITCHELL.**

**J. MEADOWS FISHER.      W. NEWBY FRASER.**

**JOHN G. KERR.**

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### **Secretary and Treasurer :**

**JOHN PITTS,**

**P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg ; 117-118 Cullinan Building  
(Third Floor), Johannesburg.**

## **RAND PIONEERS**

(INCORPORATED).

In submitting the Fifth Annual Report of this Association, your Committee regret that the period under review has been marked by extreme business depression throughout the whole of South Africa—a condition of affairs which has considerably affected and restricted operations in every direction.

Your Committee have, however, dealt with a number of matters of moment to the community, and of public interest, and their efforts have not been without successful results.

In negotiations with the Government, the Town Council of Johannesburg, and various public bodies, your Committee have received every courtesy, and representations which have been made on different subjects have met with hearty recognition, and in such a manner as to show that the Association is a factor for good, and that your Committee's efforts, and the influence of our members, are duly appreciated. The Press have, as usual, given us every consideration.

Your Committee trust that the year 1908-9 will be attended with brighter circumstances—to the members individually as well as to the Association and the community generally—and that such conditions will enable the Association to do more useful work, and be more in evidence, than has been possible during the past year.

### **MEMBERSHIP.**

At 31st August, 1908 (the end of the year 1907-8) the number of Members on the Register was 638.

During the year many Rand Pioneers have expressed a desire to join the Association, but have been prevented from doing so owing to the bad times which have prevailed. The period of depression has also reflected on the collection of members' subscriptions, and, in spite of all efforts, the position as at 31st August, 1908, showed subscriptions due amounting to nearly £800. It is hoped, in this connection, that the year 1908-9 will see an augmentation of the Funds, and that the Committee will thus be afforded an opportunity of extending the operations of the Association. The co-operation of existing members in securing additions to the Roll is urgently requested, and if each will do his level best in this respect there is no doubt there will be a considerable increase in the membership for 1908-9.

The attention of members is particularly drawn to the following extract from the Rules and Regulations of the Association:—  
“The sons and direct male descendants of full age of members or pioneers who are, or might have been, eligible as members, shall also be entitled to membership.”

**DEATHS.**

During the past year our active Pioneer Roll has been affected by the deaths of the following members:—

J. C. Kirkwood	...	10th September, 1907
Thomas Blades	...	7th October, 1907.
Charles Alfred Pegler	...	3rd November, 1907.
William George Klerck	...	11th November, 1907.
Harry Stratford Caldecott	...	30th November, 1907.
Frank E. Sladden	...	February, 1908.
Harry T. Pitt	...	2nd March, 1908.
David F. Souter	...	15th April, 1908.
Robert Booth Murgatroyd	...	18th May, 1908.
Charles Gluyas	...	7th June, 1908.
John Charles Williams	...	25th June, 1908.
John William George	...	17th August, 1908.

**FINANCE.**

Balance sheet for year under review shows cash at credit, as at 31st August, 1908, £11 17s. 6d.

The value of the assets of the Association—consisting of furniture, fittings and records—estimated at cost, was £145 15s.

The depreciation in the nett balance at the credit of the Association is due to the difficulty in collecting members' subscriptions, for reasons already stated.

The revenue from subscriptions and entrance fees amounted to £315 17s. 9d. (as against £527 1s. during 1906-7).

The expenditure for the year totalled £439 11s. 4d. (as against £650 16s. 8d. during 1906-7).

The revenue also included a profit of £36 4s. 3d. on last Annual Dinner (after allowing for donation of £20 by Mr. T. M. Cullinan), and £1 0s. 6d. for Annual Reports sold.

The expenditure for 1907-8 includes the cost of the 1906-7 Annual Report (£112 10s.), and cost of printing Membership Certificates (£12 10s.)

**DONATIONS.**

The following donations, received since the previous Report was issued, have to be acknowledged, and the Committee take this opportunity of reminding members and friends that contributions of photographs, books, and records relating to the early days of the Rand, and which will add to the interest of the Association's collection, will be greatly appreciated:—

Government Gazettes	...	Mr. Otto Schuller.
Geological Survey Report, 1906	...	Mining Department.
Photo (framed) of First Johannesburg Volunteer Fire Brigade	...	} Mr. C. Berger.

Directories (3), 1906-7-8	... .. Mr. D. Strachan.
Transvaal University Calendar	... Secretary.
Chamber of Trade Annual Reports, 1903-6	... .. Secretary.
Report—Industrial Commission of Enquiry, 1897	... .. Mr. John Pitts.
Report of South African Association for the Advancement of Science, 1904-5	... .. } Secretary.
Minutes of Meeting of Transvaal Agricultural Union, July, 1906	... .. Secretary.
Original Compilation of Mining Properties pegged out in the Johannesburg district of the Witwatersrand, 1890-2*	... .. } Mr. H. H. Jager.

The following have also been acquired:—

Report of Native Commission, Natal, 1906-7.

Report of Mining Industry Commission, Transvaal, 1907-8.

Under this heading mention of Mr. T. M. Cullinan's generous donation of £20 towards the Dinner Account (1906-7) must not be omitted.

#### **BENEVOLENT FUND.**

The fund commenced the year with a credit balance of £305 6s. 4d. Receipts have been £2 10s., and disbursements £95 16s. 6d., leaving a credit balance at 31st August, 1908, of £211 19s. 10d. The revenue represented the refund of an advance, and is the first to be recorded. Since the handsome contributions in 1906-7 from the "Beit Bequest" and Sir J. B. Robinson, there have been no donations to the Fund.

#### **EMPLOYMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.**

During the year members of the Employment Sub-Committee were able to secure situations in a number of cases, Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt alone accounting for 14. Owing to the state of business generally it has been no easy matter to be successful in this direction. If any members, who are employers, should require men to fill vacancies, the Committee would be glad to receive particulars, and thus have an opportunity of rendering assistance to members of the Association.

#### **PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.**

There have been a few additions to the Photographic Album, and a number of photos of members which are on hand have still to be included.

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\*This is a most interesting and valuable addition to the records of the Association.

### **MILITARY CADETSHIPS.**

Early in 1908 it was represented to the Committee that while Colonial youths are annually granted a certain number of Naval Cadetships—on the nomination of the High Commissioner—the same privilege had not been extended to the Army. In view of the representations made, correspondence with the Colonial Secretary and the High Commissioner ensued. Both the Cape and Natal Governments have expressed their willingness to allow any Transvaal candidates to be attached to their Militia Forces for training and qualifying for Military Cadetships, and the Committee have been advised by the Staff Officer in charge of Administration, Transvaal Volunteers, that the whole question has been referred by the Military Headquarters in Pretoria to the Army Council for instructions.

### **OUTRAGES BY NATIVES.**

For some years past this Association has taken a keen and active interest in the question of outrages by natives, and the various Committees who have been in office from 1903-4 have made strong representations to the Government with a view to the checking of crime, and the adequate punishment of natives convicted of outrages. Past annual reports have detailed the efforts which have been made, and the importance of the subject has fully justified all that has been done with the object of protecting the white population — and especially our women and children. During the past year there has been an increase of serious and revolting crimes by natives, and much indignation has been aroused. Following on its past policy, this Association has not been behind in taking action, and, in May last, the Committee co-operated with various Municipal and other bodies in the Witwatersrand District, and the result was a meeting in the Town Council Chamber, Johannesburg, on the 29th May, 1908, which was attended by a number of representatives of the white population along the Reef, and by Colonel Bettington as representing this Association. Resolutions were passed, and eventually it was decided that a deputation should interview the Government. The deputation met the Attorney-General on the 20th June, 1908, and Mr. Lockie, the Mayor of Roodepoort-Maraiburg, stated that, to sum up the result of the various meetings held, the position was that all Municipalities on the Witwatersrand and the Rand Pioneers (Incorporated) were of the opinion:—

- “ That any case of rape, attempted or committed, by a native or kleurling, upon a white woman, should be tried before a jury.
- “ That the penalty for the crime should be death.
- “ That, after the execution of the criminal, the chief or head man of the kraal to which the criminal belonged, should be advised of the fact.
- “ And the particulars should be posted and read in every compound on the Witwatersrand.”

Colonel Bettington's remarks on behalf of the Rand Pioneers (Incorporated) and the Attorney-General's reply to the deputation are attached to this report.

The interview with the Attorney-General on the 20th June, 1908, was not considered to have resulted satisfactorily, and on the 12th August, 1908, the Committee of this Association asked the Mayor of Johannesburg to call a meeting of mayors of every municipality on the Reef with a view to further impressing upon the Government the urgent necessity of stronger measures being taken to check—if not to absolutely do away with—a most serious danger to the white women and children in our community.

This letter was responded to by the Mayor of Johannesburg calling a meeting for the 20th August, 1908, to consider the communication from this Association.

The meeting was held and a note of the proceedings is attached to this report.

The result was another interview with the Attorney-General being fixed for the 18th September, 1908, with a view to making further representations on the subject in question.

A report of this meeting will be found attached to this report.

Whilst giving the Government every credit for honest intentions, and, of course, acknowledging their sincere desire to check the terrible evil which has been brought so prominently to their notice, the Committee earnestly impress upon the members of the Association and the Committee for the year 1908-9, to keep this matter in view, and to lose no opportunity of impressing upon the authorities their grave responsibility in the matter of efficient control of natives; of the checking of crime—especially of the class we have particularly dealt with—and of providing legislation which will in every way lessen trouble with the natives, and secure the greatest possible protection for the white population.

#### ASIATIC QUESTIONS.

Early in 1908 considerable interest and discussion took place with reference to the registration of Asiatics, and the Committee of this Association, after careful consideration of the matter, unanimously resolved:—

“That the Government be informed that the Executive Committee of the Rand Pioneers (Incorporated) approve of the action of the Government in enforcing the provisions of the Asiatic Ordinance of 1907.”

This resolution was duly forwarded, and the Committee received the Colonial Secretary's acknowledgment and the Government's appreciation of the support of this Association.

Regarding the trouble which has occurred between the Government and the Indians in the enforcement of the law, the Committee deemed it best not to take any action, as they considered that the Government was well-advised, and were capable of insisting upon a due observance of the law. The Government have had a difficult matter to deal with, and their only course is to

maintain their position, and to compel respect for an Ordinance which has been decided on after careful consideration. Any other policy would be prejudicial to the interests of the white population, and would be misconstrued by not only the coloured people in this Colony, but by natives and others in the whole of South Africa. The necessity for close check and control in every direction is indisputable, and these objects can be effected without harshness or injustice. It must be recognised that we are justified in pursuing a policy which has for its object self preservation and the avoidance of trouble. Various matters relating to Asiatics have been discussed by the Committee, and representations have been made to the Government and the Johannesburg Town Council in cases where regulations appeared to be desirable for the better protection and convenience of the white population. These representations have been recognised, but, in some instances, legislation at the moment has been impracticable, and the Committee have refrained from worrying the authorities unnecessarily, as they are convinced effective action will be taken as early as possible.

#### **ASSYRIAN WOMEN HAWKERS.**

In March, 1908, the Committee's attention was drawn to a case in which it was alleged that an Assyrian woman hawker had been detected having immoral intercourse with a Kafir policeman. Enquiry was instituted, and, although it was found impossible to trace the parties implicated, sufficient evidence was forthcoming to justify representations to the Commissioner of Police and to the Johannesburg Town Council. It was ascertained that the Town Council was receiving a yearly revenue of £170 from hawkers' and pedlars' licenses granted to Assyrian women. These women, who are practically white, trafficked with natives, and, from information obtained, there could be no doubt that the granting of licenses to women who traded in this manner constituted a danger to the ordinary white community, and should be discontinued. The Commissioner of Police was communicated with, and he promised to see what could be done to restrict, or entirely do away with, the issue of hawkers' licenses to Assyrian women. It was pointed out, however, that even if the Receiver of Revenue, as representing the Government, refused to issue licenses, the applicants for such licenses had only to apply for, and claim, licenses from the Johannesburg Municipality. The position created by the dual regulations—Government and Municipal—was anomalous. The Town Council were approached, and, unfortunately, it was found that, under its present powers, the Council is not entitled to refuse hawkers' licenses to Assyrian women. It was pointed out, however, that Section 93 of the Local Government Bill, which the Government intended to introduce to Parliament, would give the Council much wider powers to refuse licenses than it at present possesses. The Committee were not satisfied to leave the matter at this stage, and placed the whole position before the Colonial Secretary—and they were strengthened in their action by

a statement made by Mr. H. J. G. Theron in the Orange River Colony Parliament:—"The persons referred to were a danger to the community. The hawkers were generally women who trudged about the veldt, and they frequently slept among the Kafirs." The representation to the Colonial Secretary, however, only met with the following response:—"However undesirable the issue of hawkers' licenses to these women may be, nothing can be done to put a stop to it under the existing Municipal Laws. It was, indeed, proposed to give local authorities power to refuse to issue licenses to this class of person under Clause 93 of the Local Government Bill, but, as you are no doubt aware, the Government has decided to postpone the introduction of this measure until next year." This intimation from the Colonial Secretary shows the importance of not delaying the passing of the Local Government Bill.

#### **CHINAMEN RIDING IN CABS AND WALKING ON FOOTPATHS.**

Since 1905 this Association has had under consideration the matter of Chinamen riding in cabs, and using footpaths. The Committee represented to the Commissioner of Police and to the Johannesburg Town Council that the regulations applicable to natives and coloured persons should apply equally to Chinamen. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was also approached, but all efforts were ineffectual, and the nuisances in question still exist. In March, 1908, the Johannesburg Town Council were again written to on the subject, and the Town Clerk replied to the effect that a suggested amendment of Traffic Bye-Laws, which would meet the case had been submitted to the Government, and was met with a response from the Colonial Secretary:—"That he was unable to recommend the Government to advise the Governor-in-Council to approve of the amendment since very large and contentious issues were raised therein affecting the status of Asiatics and coloured persons." The Colonial Secretary was addressed direct by this Association, and the only satisfaction obtained was an intimation that the Colonial Secretary had given the question careful consideration, and had come to the conclusion that the present is not an opportune moment for taking any action in the matter. The position, therefore, remains unaltered, but the Committee hope that, in the next session of Parliament, a Municipal Ordinance will be passed which will include provision for putting an end to the indiscriminate use by Asiatics of cabs catering for the general public. It must be stated that the Committee had the sympathy of the Commissioner of Police, and of the Johannesburg Town Council, on the matters in question.

#### **COLOURED PERSONS ON SIDEWALKS.**

This matter was taken up by the Association in 1906, and it was thought, from a communication received from the Commissioner of Police, dated 19th June, 1906, that natives would be forced to discontinue using the footpaths in Johannesburg. In December, 1907, however, a prosecution by the Police, in which several natives



were charged with walking on the pavement, resulted in the Magistrate, who tried the case, deciding that the Municipal Regulations now in force do not prohibit the use of footpaths by natives, and that, therefore, he had no alternative but to discharge the accused. In view of this decision, the Committee of this Association represented the matter to the Johannesburg Town Council, and urged that steps should be taken to modify the Municipal Ordinance in such a manner as to revive the old rule prohibiting the use of footpaths by natives. The Council carefully considered the matter, and obtained Counsel's opinion on the Magistrate's decision. The result was such that it was evident the only course to be taken was to modify the Municipal Ordinance, and steps were taken accordingly, but, unfortunately, the draft ordinance submitted to Parliament in last session was withdrawn, and legislation on the subject in question is still awaited. Continued attention should be given to the matter, and it is hoped success will eventually attend the efforts to put an end to what is considered a public nuisance. In this case, also, the Town Council and the Police have been in full sympathy with the Association.

#### **SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER.**

This takes place in the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on Saturday, the 10th October, 1908, at 8 p.m.

#### **SECRETARYSHIP AND OFFICES.**

During the past year, Mr. John Pitts was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and the present offices of the Association are 117-118, Cullinan Building (facing the Stock Exchange).

#### **MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES.**

Since the date of the last annual report, 13 meetings of Committee, and 5 meetings of Sub-Committees, have taken place.

#### **CHANGES IN COMMITTEE.**

At the Annual General Meeting, held on 11th October, 1907, the following Executive Committee was appointed:—

Mr. Herbert B. Papenfus (President); Messrs. George Kent and R. P. H. King (Vice-Presidents); Col. R. A. Bettington, Messrs. R. G. Campbell Pitt, J. Meadows Fisher, Clem D. Webb, H. J. Hofmeyr, D. Strachan, J. Mitchell, J. G. Kerr, and W. Newby Fraser.

All these gentlemen are eligible for re-election without notice. Nominations of others for the offices of President, Vice-Presidents (2), or as members of the Committee, signed by two members of the Association require to be lodged with the Secretary the day prior to the Annual Meeting.

There were no changes in the Committee during the past year; but during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. B. Papenfus, Mr. George Kent acted as President of the Association.

H. B. PAPENFUS,

President.

Johannesburg, 31st August, 1908.

# **RAND PIONEERS (Incorporated).**

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st August, 1908.				Dr.	Cr.
To Printing, Advertising and Stationery ...	£140	15	9		£315 17 9
„ Rent ...	120	0	0		„ Profit on Dinner Account ... 36 4 3
„ Salaries ...	85	0	0		„ Annual Reports Sold ... 1 0 6
„ General Expenses ...	91	3	1		
„ Insurance ...	2	12	6		£353 2 6
				Balance to Balance-sheet ...	86 8 10
	£439	11	4		£439 11 4

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st August, 1908.				Dr.	Cr.
To Framing Certificates Account	£0	10	6		
„ Expenditure and Revenue—				By Furniture, Records, etc., as at	
Balance 31st August, 1907 ...	£243	10	10	31st August, 1907 ...	£145 15 0
Deduct balance as per statement for year ended 31st August, 1908 ...	86	8	10	„ Cash—	
				In Bank ...	£10 17 6
				In hand ...	1 0 0
					11 17 6
					£157 12 6

Johannesburg, 31st August, 1908.

Johannesburg, 22nd September, 1908.—I, having been appointed by the Committee for the purpose, hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing statements with the books and vouchers, found them correct, and that the balance at the credit of the Association as at 31st August, 1908, is £11 17s. 6d.

LEO. F. MELVILL (Incorporated Accountant),  
Honorary Auditor.

JNO. PITTS, Secretary.

# **RAND PIONEERS (Incorporated).**

## **BENEVOLENT FUND.**

### **FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st August, 1908.**

Dr.

Cr.

To Balance at Credit of Fund, as per last Statement ...	£305 6 4	By Grants ..	£95 16 6
„ Refund of Grant ...	2 10 0	„ Balance at Credit in Book ...	211 19 10
	<u>£307 16 4</u>		<u>£307 16 4</u>

Johannesburg, 31st August, 1908.

JNO. PITTS, Secretary.

## APPENDICES.

### I.—FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting took place in Heath's Hotel, Johannesburg, on the 11th October, 1907, when Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt (President of the Association) occupied the chair.

The members present included—Messrs. W. K. Tucker, C.M.G. (Mayor); Julius Jeppe, H. J. Hofmeyr, Harry Graumann, D. Strachan, Clem D. Webb, H. B. Papenfus, J. Meadows Fisher, R. Cruickshanks, R. G. Bevington, J. Mitchell, G. A. H. Dickson, O. H. Schuller, G. H. Hooson, M. K. McLea, W. Newby Fraser, J. G. Kerr, M. A. Zoccola, D. D. Waitt, W. Rabinson, E. G. Damp, A. Griffiths, J. E. McNellan, A. W. M. Cooke, C. R. Gardner, A. Osborne, E. O. Leake, W. Heath, L. F. Melvill, D. Lavine, R. E. Jay, W. Shawe, G. G. Bompas, W. Reid, J. Pitts, C. C. Perring, V. S. Kark, G. Eustice, R. Kneen, H. C. Marquardt, M. H. Coombe, F. E. Sladden, Otto Schuller, R. Scrimgeour, A. Scribbins, H. L. Smythe, W. McEwan, A. Brown, and S. Smith.

Notice convening the meeting was read, and the minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting, held on 14th September, 1906, were also read and confirmed.

The Fourth Annual Report, with the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st August, 1907, were taken as read.

THE PRESIDENT in proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts said:—You will all have been in possession of the Fourth Annual Report, which deals exhaustively with the work of the past year, and, therefore, it will be admitted that the past year has been a busy one for the Association, and in various directions we have been able to accomplish a certain amount of work. We started the year with a membership of 686 and enrolled 78 new members up to August 31 last, while a further 18 have joined since that date. Unfortunately we have to record the deaths of ten of our members since our last annual meeting. Our actual membership to-day is 652, which number would be considerably augmented were it not that your Executive was forced to strike off members who had failed to pay their entrance fees and first year's subscription. Naturally, had the Committee accepted all the applications for membership submitted, our position numerically would have been much stronger to-day, but we believe in maintaining the dignity and status of the Association, even though we lose some possible members in doing so. Dealing with FINANCE, you will observe that we have a credit balance as at the end of August of £97 15s. 10d. Since then the sum of £160 has been received as entrance fees and subscriptions. Regarding the

BENEVOLENT FUND, we have to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Lionel Phillips as one of the trustees of the "Beit Bequest" for the generous donation of £200, also to Mr. J. B. Robinson for his generosity in forwarding a cheque for £100. These donations materially assisted the Sub-Committee who have charge of this fund, and have been the means, therefore, of helping a good many of those in need.

Turning to the various matters in which we as an Association have interested ourselves, the NATIVE QUESTION must naturally take premier position, and in this connection I cannot too strongly urge you as Pioneers, and in fact all white men in South Africa, to follow this matter up thoroughly, as it is one which affects your most vital interests. You will observe, also, that suggestions have been put forward by your Committee regarding NATIVE LOCATIONS, which, if utilised, we believe will tend to increase the available native supply. In the interests of white men generally the Association deemed it incumbent upon it to take some action in regard to the NAIROBI INCIDENT, which action possibly had some slight influence in obtaining the reversal of the magisterial decision. A cable was sent to General L. Botha, as you will see in your Fourth Annual Report. The question of allowing NATIVES ON FOOTPATHS was also taken up by the Association, but, as stated in the Report, it will probably be necessary for the new Committee to take further action in the near future. In connection with the granting of PERMITS TO ASIATICS, our best thanks are due to Mr. George Kent, one of your Vice-Presidents, for the yeoman services he has rendered in regard to this matter. A proposal was on foot to establish a "PIONEER" SCHOLARSHIP, but, probably due to existing depression, the necessary support was not forthcoming, and the matter had perforce to be shelved for the time being. However, I hope to see the Scholarship become an established feature of the Association before long. It is gratifying to know that in spite of the scarcity of vacant billets, your EMPLOYMENT SUB-COMMITTEE has been able to justify its existence during the past year by finding employment for 45 men and two women. There are, of course, other matters in which the Association has interested itself, but these are fully dealt with in the Report. There is, however, one important matter to which perhaps I should have referred earlier, and that is the INCORPORATION OF THIS ASSOCIATION, which was effected last April. By this step our position has become more clearly defined and an added status has been acquired. I must claim your indulgence for a few moments more to refer to the SOCIAL ASPECT OF THIS ASSOCIATION. You are aware that a very successful smoking concert was held last December, and I put forward as a suggestion to the incoming Executive that more functions of a similar nature should be arranged as a medium of bringing members into closer touch with one another. In this connection I would remark that a spirit of co-operation is the life and soul of such an Association, particularly in times of depression such as we are now experienc-

ing, and I sincerely trust that during the coming year that spirit will be more in evidence among the members than it has been in the past. It is unfair that the whole work of the Association should devolve upon the shoulders of a few members who are generous enough to accept the mantle, and I hope that those who are able will come forward and offer themselves for positions on the Executive. It only remains for me to express my deep thanks and sincere appreciation to the Vice-Presidents and members of the Committee generally for the generous and unstinted assistance they have accorded me in carrying on the work of this Association during the past year. In this I would like to mention Mr. George Kent, Vice-President, and Mr. Dan Strachan, who has been Acting Secretary for the past six weeks. I would further like to express the thanks of the Executive of the Rand Pioneers to the Press, who have always been willing to take up any matter of interest to the Pioneers and afforded us great assistance during the last year, and I feel sure will continue to do so in the future.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

#### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT, referring to the office of President, said the only selection made by the Committee was Mr. H. B. Papenfus, who had done yeoman service for the Pioneers. He felt sure that if Mr. Papenfus were elected he would carry out the objects of the Association.

MR. SCHULLER proposed that Mr. Papenfus should be elected President.

This was seconded by MR. CLEM D. WEBB.

MR. RABINSON proposed the election of Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr as President, and this was seconded by MR. LEAKE, but MR. HOFMEYR said it was impossible for him to accept the office.

MR. PAPENFUS was unanimously elected.

MR. PAPENFUS, on taking the chair, said he was fully sensible of the honour they had conferred upon him and of the duties devolving upon him. He hoped his attention to the interests of the Pioneers and the subjects dear to them would merit the confidence they had reposed in him.

#### ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A number of gentlemen were nominated for the position of Vice-Presidents, including Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr, Dr. Matthews, Mr. G. Kent, Mr. Clem D. Webb, Mr. W. K. Tucker, Mr. R. P. H. King and Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt.

MR. HOFMEYR, MR. CLEM WEBB, MR. TUCKER and MR. CAMPBELL PITT expressed their inability to accept office, and it was pointed out that Dr. Matthews had left Johannesburg, and had, therefore, resigned from the Committee.

After discussion Mr. George Kent and Mr. R. P. H. King were elected Vice-Presidents.

### ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The following were elected on the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. J. G. Kerr, J. Mitchell, H. J. Hofmeyr, J. Meadows Fisher, W. Newby Fraser, Colonel Bettington, Clem D. Webb, D. Strachan and R. G. Campbell Pitt.

### THANKS TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

On the motion of Mr. H. GRAUMANN a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring President, the newly-elected President also testifying to the genuine work performed by Mr. Campbell Pitt on behalf of the Association. He considered that Mr. Campbell Pitt had been a model President.

MR. R. G. CAMPBELL PITT returned thanks for the vote which had been accorded him.

### MEMBERSHIP.

MR. J. MEADOWS FISHER suggested that with a view to increasing the membership of the Association, residents of 1891 should be eligible for membership.

MR. JAY stated he would like the Committee to consider the advisability of admitting Pioneers of Barberton and Krugersdorp as members of the Association.

The suggestions were duly noted.

### PAST PRESIDENTS.

MR. W. K. TUCKER, C.M.G., suggested that Past Presidents of the Association should be made *ex-officio* members of the Committee, and recommended the consideration of this point at a convenient opportunity.

### SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

MR. D. STRACHAN strongly urged the members to take more interest in the social functions of the Association, in order that the spirit of co-operation among members might be furthered.

### INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

MR. D. LAVINE recommended the Committee to closely watch the progress of the Industrial Commission, and, if necessary, represent the views of this Association.

THE PRESIDENT stated that the Committee would be pleased to give attention to any views submitted to them by members of the Association.

### ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

MR. COOMBS referred to the illicit liquor traffic that was going on along the reef, and said he thought it was the duty of the Association to make representations to the Government on the matter. He maintained that liquor should be kept as far away from the Kafir as the North Pole from the South.



THE PRESIDENT said the question had on several occasions engaged the attention of the Association, and representations had been made to the authorities. Any information which would tend to ameliorate the condition of things would be gladly received by the Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chair closed the proceedings.





## FIFTH ANNUAL DINNER.

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The Fifth Annual Dinner was held on the 21st September, 1907, at the Carlton Hotel, and proved a most successful function.

Mr. R. G. Campbell-Pitt, the President, was in the chair, and the success of the dinner was largely due to his efforts and to those of the acting secretary, Mr. D. Strachan.

Amongst those present were the Mayor (Mr. W. K. Tucker, M.L.A.), Messrs. Geo. Kent and R. P. H. King (vice-presidents), Joseph Mitchell, Colonel R. A. Bettington, H. B. Papenfus, H. J. Hofmeyr, H. Graumann, J. Thompson (Deputy Mayor), J. L. van der Merwe (District Registrar of Mining Rights), Cuthbert Raine (President, Northumberland and Durham Association), J. C. S. Beynon (President, Devonian Society), Joe Bell (L. and Y. Association), Dr. T. B. Gilchrist ("Chief" of the Caledonian Society), H. F. D. Papenfus (Commissioner of Police), A. Y. Niven (Chamber of Commerce), B. Niven (Chamber of Trade), J. Thorburn, S. C. Black (Chamber of Mines), W. Taylor, W. G. Lay, Dr. Towert, F. E. Sladden, T. B. Blight, A. Griffiths, Irons, C. Bellgrove, Geo. Mennie, V. S. Kark, F. Schlimmer, I. Schlimmer, Jack Shepherd, Hon. Wm. Dalrymple, M.L.A., R. Hunter, G. G. Bompas, Adam Alexander, Julius Alexander, J. E. Kent, Fleischer, E. W. Pierson, D. Steyn, H. Graumann, J. P. Jones, Capt. C. B. McMillan, Peter Whiteside, J. Gau, W. H. Stucke, J. Wevell, R. H. Hooson, J. R. Herden, C. Southwood, D. W. Waitt, Alex. Dewar, C. C. Perring, H. W. Smits, R. Goldman, R. B. Saner, C. R. Saner, H. Saner, A. Lange-Brink, F. W. Parkin, L. U. Partridge, A. Scribbins, R. B. Greer, J. H. Smythe, G. Eustice, S. E. Cox, Colonel Colenbrander, C. Acutt, T. Greig, Lars Pedersen, H. W. Wood, A. Osborne, R. Currie, C. Rissik, F. H. P. Creswell, W. E. C. Mitchell, A. A. Pitt, L. R. Butler, G. A. Frerich, R. Cruickshank, A. M. M. Cooke, H. Ainsworth, F. W. Forbes, W. J. North, A. Gregor, W. F. Morris, G. St. John Cottrill, E. H. Bulman, G. Rissik, F. W. Wilson, H. Taylor, J. G. Kerr, J. W. Buckley, W. T. Hallimond, C. Egan, Arthur Mayhew, E. H. Henry, T. P. Matthew, Marshall, Wm. Pott, Dr. D. C. Baerveldt, F. Price, E. Haines, P. Duirs, G. A. H. Dickson, F. C. Bigger, L. B. Chesterton, J. V. Blinkhorn, E. A. O'Flaherty, Julius Jeppe, Meischke, B. Bradley, John Pitts, C. Ainsworth, C. C. Nielson, John Forrest, David Holt, C. R. Gardner, James Stuart, Major McDonald, Harold Meyer, S. R. Potter, E. H. Adlington, Herz Helman, Wm. Gordon, C. F. Tainton, G. V. Lambe, W. G. Compton, M. Wainstein, W. J. Blake, W. Robinson, Friedjohn, W. Shawe, Lang, Mitchell, McLea, Mulligan, T. Wilks, Dodman, T. McLaren.

The Chairman read a telegram from Lord Selborne's secretary regretting inability to attend. He also read the following telegram from the Premier:—"Thanks very much for your wire. Sorry

I am indisposed to-day and, therefore, impossible to go out. Every success and wishes for a pleasant evening."

Apologies for non-attendance were also received from the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Minister of Public Works, Chief Justice Rose-Innes, Mr. Justice Wessels, Mr. Justice Bristowe, etc.

The toast of "The King" having been enthusiastically honoured,

MR. H. B. PAPENFUS proposed the toast of "THE HIGH COMMISSIONER." He expressed regret that Lord Selborne was not present. To the Rand Pioneers especially, he said, would it be a matter of regret, as not only had His Excellency on previous occasions graced their board, but he had recognised their Association on those occasions when it had been necessary for the pioneers to approach him, and he had always accorded them courteous treatment. In this sub-continent of theirs there were many grave problems, and there were many serious questions to be solved, and he was sure they all recognised that when the Mother Country sent men to South Africa to guide the helm of State they knew it was indispensable that she should send out the best, and he thought in the case of Lord Selborne they had met this requirement. (Applause.) What were the essential requirements of a High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of the Colony? To his mind it seemed that these qualifications should be statesmanship, tact and sympathy. In Lord Selborne they had a High Commissioner who in the highest degree possessed all those qualifications. As regards his statesmanship those who had read his speeches and dispatches must be convinced he had a thorough grip of what they might term the large problems and larger political matters that affected the country. To successfully prove that he need only refer to the recent explanation and treatment on the question of federation. Again, in matters of domestic policy and matters of the highest moment to the Colony they saw that Lord Selborne possessed intimate knowledge. They found him one day addressing a conference of teachers, and by wise counsel presenting to those teachers their functions in a light which had never suggested itself to many of them, and pointing out that by elevated purposes and high ideals they would promote the harmony and well-being of this Colony. On another occasion they found Lord Selborne talking to an assembly of native chiefs and laying down clearly to those native chiefs the relative positions which were to be occupied by the white and coloured races in this country. By the skill and ability and the masterly treatment of these subjects and others they could perceive in the High Commissioner they had a man who had closely studied the problems which confronted this Colony. In the High Commissioner they had a man who was not unsympathetic, a man who was imbued with the sincere desire to act justly and impartially by all sections of the community, and one who by every action had gained the

esteem, regard and affection of the inhabitants of this Colony. In conclusion, Mr. Papenfus expressed the ardent hope and sincere desire that Lord Selborne would be long spared to fulfil the duties of his important post, and he hoped that the time was not far distant when Lord Selborne would change his present title of High Commissioner of South Africa for that of Governor-General of the federated South African Colony. (Loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "THE VISITORS." He said he was pleased to see that they had some members from Pretoria present, but he regretted they had not any members of the Ministry. They realised, however, that the members of the Ministry were very busy at the present time doing work which was for the good of the country. (Applause.)

DR. T. B. GILCHRIST replied, and said he thought as visitors they could congratulate the Rand Pioneers upon having such a successful gathering. When they looked round the room they were inclined to forget the bad times through which they were passing. He would appeal to the members of the Pioneers Association to give their thorough and hearty support in the undertaking which the association carried on, and in the important work it had to do in all its branches. (Hear, hear.) The importance of the work done by the Rand Pioneers was being acknowledged by the Press and the public, and if the members gave it the support it needed, then this Pioneer Association would be one of the most important societies and one of the most potent factors in this country. (Applause.) He asked the Pioneers if they recognised the responsibility that rested upon them? Did they recognise the power which they had in the Transvaal? He did not wish to lecture them, but he asked them to think for one moment of the influence their association would have if the members backed up the committee and gave them that support which they ought to do as old citizens of this country. (Hear, hear.) It was incumbent on the Pioneers to stick together and to make their influence felt in the interests of the country. He hoped this successful gathering would be an omen that better times were in store for the Transvaal, and that the Rand Pioneers would maintain the influence that they had wielded in the past, and that the association would continue on its way to rivet and strengthen the bonds of good feeling amongst all classes in the country, and to feel that they were doing a work which as pioneers they had a right to do.

THE MAYOR (Mr. W. K. Tucker, C.M.G., M.L.A.) proposed "OUR COUNTRY." In doing so he said that he thought to an old pioneer there was not another toast that it could give greater pleasure in having to propose than that of "Our Country"—(hear, hear)—in other words, "Ons Land." What was the matter with "Ons Land"? There was nothing wrong with "Ons Land," there had never been anything wrong with it. If there was anything wrong it was with the people in the country. There was some gratification to all of them to think in times like these

that there was something they could call their own, even with the knowledge that every inch of it might really belong to somebody else. (Laughter.) There was a further gratification that if one stuck to one's country while one lived one would be assimilated to it when one died. (Continued laughter.) He wanted to know what was wrong with "our country." He said there was nothing wrong with it. They could grow some of the finest mutton in South Africa. They were going to turn thousands of morgen into some of the finest country for turning out mealies. They understood that they were the greatest producers of gold at the present time in the world. They had tin fields and copper fields to open and develop, and it only wanted a pioneer to go up and find out what they were worth. He remembered the time when the pioneer, coming out to the diamond fields, had to take the pick and shovel himself and use the sieve. The whole of South Africa was in a worse position to-day, because the white man had ceased to work, and had become a watcher, but he thought it was gratifying to see that white men were prepared to take the pick and shovel and work hard. One of the greatest curses of South Africa was that when the white man landed he found black men whom he could exploit. They had to face that position. The country was rich enough and big enough to absorb every man in it. "Our Country" was a good country; it was only that the people of the country had not learned to make the best use of what they found in the country. (Applause.)

MR. J. THORBURN responded to the toast, and said that he was a pioneer of fifty years' standing, and it was a wonder to him to look back at the time when the site of Johannesburg was only desolate, barren veld, and to find himself speaking in such a hotel, which would be a credit to the cities of Europe. The speaker gave some interesting reminiscences of the early days of the Transvaal and of his meeting with Mr. Struben—the first man to take gold from the Transvaal.

MR. S. C. BLACK next proposed the toast of "SUCCESS TO THE PIONEERS," and in the course of a humorous speech said that the toast was apparently easy to propose, but it was very difficult of attainment in practical life. It was a toast that appealed not only to the members of the Pioneers' Association, but it appealed to everyone as they all wished to enjoy success at one time or another. Personally, he had vivid and distinct recollections of being cooped up in a coach with 25 passengers, and arriving at Johannesburg at sundown. Amongst them was one full of hope—and German beer. (Laughter.) If the hope had departed a little solace remained, and it was comforting to know on the authority of Mr. Tucker that there was nothing wrong with this land, and if they waited long enough they would die comfortably here. (Laughter.) There were many faces missing of the old pioneers of 1887 and 1892. Those were blissful days in Johannesburg, for every man felt that the man who lived beside him or opposite him

was a neighbour. Those were the days of the open-handed, stout-hearted pioneer. His experience went back something like 20 years, and many of the pioneers had, to his personal knowledge, become poorer in pocket, but immensely rich in experience. Unfortunately, however, experience was a gift that arrived somewhat late in life, and they could not dispose of it in any good market unless they left it to their sons and daughters. There were other areas in South Africa for the pioneer, and he hoped some day the men who had helped to build up Johannesburg would build up a city of equal magnificence in some other part of the country. (Applause.) The future of South Africa did not rest, as so many men thought, with the mining industry or with the agricultural industry. In his humble opinion it was largely bound up with the character of the people in the country. (Applause.)

MR. HARRY GRAUMANN, who responded, gave some reminiscences of the old days at Barberton, and in doing so, mentioned the late Mr. Naph. Cohen, whose recent demise they all regretted.

MR. H. J. HOFMEYER, in a witty speech, proposed the "Press," which was responded to by Mr. W. Carlton and Mr. A. E. O'Flaherty.



### III.—BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF PIONEERS.

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#### Mr. James Chabaud Kirkwood, J.P.

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Mr. J. C. Kirkwood was a member of this Association, and a very popular and well-known resident on the Rand, and the news of his death—at sea (on the way to England) in September, 1907—was a great shock to his many friends in South Africa and, in particular, to the members of this Association, with whom he had been so long connected. Mr. Kirkwood was born at Port Elizabeth in 1862, and was educated at the Grey Institute. In 1888 he was Local Secretary of the City and Suburban G.M. Co. in Johannesburg, and later, had thirteen years' experience on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. This was followed by a partnership with another Rand Pioneer—Mr. Richard Currie, the well-known auctioneer. Mr. Kirkwood was a captain in the South African Light Horse during the war, and also served on the staff of the Military Governor of Johannesburg as an Assistant District Commissioner and Justice of the Peace for Johannesburg.

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#### Mr. William George Klerck.

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The death of Mr. William George Klerck took place at Potchefstroom on the 11th November, 1907. Mr. Klerck arrived on the Rand in 1887—camping first at the Natal Spruit, and afterwards at Langlaagte and Luipaards Vlei. As an agent and auctioneer Mr. Klerck was well known and popular, and, during his residence on the Fields, he had a busy career. Prior to the war he was Secretary to the Potchefstroom Board of Executors, and in that position proved to be a man of considerable business capacity.

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#### Mr. Harry Stratford Caldecott.

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In the death of Mr. Harry Stratford Caldecott on the 30th November, 1907, the Rand Pioneers lost a distinguished member, and a gentleman whose professional and scholarly attainments,

and interest in the cause of education on the Rand, entitled him to special consideration. Mr. Caldecott was the son of the Hon. C. H. Caldecott, M.L.C. (some time Mayor of Grahamstown), who came to South Africa in 1820, after serving as a military surgeon in the Peninsular War, under the Duke of Wellington. Mr. H. S. Caldecott was born in Grahamstown in 1846, and was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch. He married a daughter of the Hon. J. W. Sauer, M.L.A., and became qualified for, and acted as, a solicitor in the Cape Colony. He was founder and editor of the "Northern Post," and was a great contributor to the Press of the Colony. In 1886 he was associated in business with Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Mr. C. D. Rudd, and took an active interest in mining and public matters in the early days of the Rand. In later years he was best known in educational matters, being Chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Education, member of the Transvaal Technical Institute, and Vice-President of the Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Caldecott was a great Shakesperian student, and only shortly before his death he completed an interesting work on the authorship of what is known as Shakespere's works. This volume has not yet been published, but it may be stated that Mr. Caldecott favoured the view that Lord Bacon was the author of the works which have been attributed to Shakespere.

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#### **Mr. Frank E. Sladden.**

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Mr. Frank E. Sladden was one of the oldest members of the Association, and the news of his death by being accidentally shot by a comrade in Rhodesia in February, 1908, was received here with great regret. Mr. Sladden arrived on the Rand early in 1888, and was engaged in mining work both here and in the De Kaap district. He was a son of the late Mr. John Sladden, M.A., of Stockton-on-Tees, and a brother of Mr. Harry Sladden, who is well known in mining circles in Johannesburg.

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#### **Captain Harry Thomas Pitt.**

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The death on the 2nd March, 1908, of Capt. Harry Thomas Pitt—one of our members, and a member of the Chemical and Metallurgical Society—was received with very great regret. Capt. Pitt was the son of the late Thomas Pitt, of Kimberley and Johan-

nesburg, and was born in Grahamstown on the 28th May, 1867. He was educated at St. Andrew's College, Bloemfontein, and Public School at Grahamstown, and, on completion of his studies, was engaged in business with Messrs. Peach & Co., of Kimberley, until 1885. He then proceeded to Pretoria and Barberton, and, in 1886, came to the Rand, and devoted himself to the process of amalgamation at the Robinson property—then the De Villiers Syndicate. He remained on the Robinson Mine until 1890, and then took charge of trial crushings on the Black Reef—or Reitvlei Mynpacht. Later on he was appointed Secretary and Business Manager at the Transvaal Silver Mines, but, in 1893, returned to the Robinson Mine, where he took up cyaniding and reduction work under Mr. G. A. Darling. In 1897 he was engaged in the construction of Crown Deep first plant. This was followed by his appointment as Cyanide Manager of the Rose Deep, and subsequently as Cyanide and Battery Manager—a position he held until the time of his death. During the Anglo-Boer war Capt. Pitt served in the Railway Pioneer Regiment—first as sergeant-major of No. 3 Company, Right Wing—and was wounded at Sand River when Major Seymour and Lieut. Joe Clements were killed. Months of suffering ensued, but eventually he rejoined the regiment with the rank of captain, and was commissioned to form the fourth battalion under Major Howard. Later on he was Commandant of the Irene district, and this was his last period of active service. The wound sustained at Sand River continued to cause trouble, and, in spite of every attention, was eventually the cause of death. His funeral at Braamfontein Cemetery was most impressive and very largely attended. He was accorded a soldier's funeral, and many of his old comrades and representatives of other regiments were present on the sad occasion. Canon Bellamy, in concluding his address at the grave side, said: "May his life—and his death—be a further incentive to every one of us always to respond with alacrity to the call of duty—even to the death; and thus in all that is noblest and purest be loyal to our God, our King, and our true selves." A memorial has been erected by old friends—many of them Rand Pioneers and R. P. Regiment men—to mark the last resting place of a true friend and brave man.

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#### Mr. David Ferrier Souter.

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The death of Mr. David F. Souter—a member of this Association—occurred on the 15th April, 1908, and his demise was lamented by his many friends in South Africa. Mr. Souter was born in Arbroath, Scotland, and arrived in South Africa in 1877. He spent ten years in Kimberley, and came to Johannesburg in 1887. One of the first houses in Roodepoort was built by him, and he also fitted up the first battery engine of the Evelyn Mine, and

the first engine of the Kimberley Roodepoort Mine. Up to the time of his death he was connected with engineering work relating to the mining industry. He was a Rand Pioneer of the best sort, and his high character commanded the respect and esteem of everyone who came into contact with him.

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#### **Mr. Herbert Booth Murgatroyd.**

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Mr. Herbert Booth Murgatroyd (who came from Idle, Yorkshire) died on the 18th May, 1908. He was one of the earliest arrivals on the Rand, reaching Ferreira Camp in 1887. As a builder and contractor, Mr Murgatroyd assisted in the formation of early Johannesburg, and he burnt and made the bricks used in the construction of the old St. Mary's Church in Eloff Street. After the war Mr. Murgatroyd started farming at Klipfontein, near the Dynamite Factory, where he planted thousands of fruit trees. It can fairly be claimed for him that he was a hard-working and most useful Rand Pioneer.

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#### **Mr. Charles Gluyas.**

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The death, on the 7th June, 1908, of Mr. Charles Gluyas—a member of this Association and manager of the Jubilee Mine from its inception, and during more recent years also manager of the Salisbury Mine—was a shock to his very many friends, and the large attendance at his interment testified to the esteem in which he was held by the mining and general community of the Rand. In the prime of life, Mr. Gluyas appeared to have a long career before him, and a successful one, too, which his past work fully entitled him to, but, with little warning, the end came, and, with it was finished the life of a true Rand Pioneer at the early age of 43. Mr. Gluyas was, as far as continuous service is concerned, the oldest mine manager on the Rand. He came to Johannesburg at the beginning of 1887.

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#### **Mr. John William George.**

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The news of the death of Mr. J. W. George, on the 17th August, 1908, was received with very great regret by the members of this Association and by the general community in Johannesburg. Death resulted from pneumonia, after a short illness, at the age of 71. Mr. George was a Rand Pioneer and a prominent figure in

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local communal and church life. Although of a retiring dis  
 tion, he was greatly respected and esteemed on account of  
 geniality, artistic merit, and extensive knowledge of South Af  
 life. His water-colour drawings of South African Scenery  
 much admired. Born in London in 1837, Mr. George came  
 South Africa 22 years ago. In 1887 he was on the Rand, and  
 he had a most useful career. This Association cherishes a set  
 made and presented by Mr. George, of the first house built by  
 Digger Community in Johannesburg. It is also interesting to  
 that a daughter of Mr. George was married to Mr. E. P. Rath  
 who arranged for the meeting in July, 1903, which resulted in  
 formation of the Rand Pioneers (Incorporated).

#### IV.—OUTRAGES BY NATIVES.

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Notes of interview with Attorney-General by Rand Municipalities and Rand Pioneers (Incorporated), 20th June, 1908:—

COLONEL BETTINGTON, on behalf of the Rand Pioneers (Incorporated), said that correspondence had taken place in March, 1904, between the Rand Pioneers and the then Attorney-General—Sir Richard Solomon—on the subject of outrages committed on white women by natives. He stated that the Rand Pioneers were then in favour of the abolition of Public Prosecutors, but they were not of the same opinion to-day. He had been making enquiries from all classes of people, and the general opinion was that an example should be made of any native who committed an outrage of any description. He was of opinion that, as a preventative, the Government should legislate with regard to the prohibition of natives in brothels. He understood that there was a certain class of native criminal who was a confirmed and hardened criminal. That criminal would go to prison, and come out again, and commit even worse crimes. He recommended that, in cases of that sort, the criminal should be sent away or repatriated. Should he be of the Transvaal, he should be sent back to his location or kraal, and his chief made acquainted with all the circumstances, and thus a public example would be made of him. He stated that he knew a part of the country that, when a native committed an outrage, it was the common custom for the head-man of the village to be summoned to the execution. He was of the opinion that every step should be taken to bring the matter home. On the Rand, the head-man from the mine or compound from which the accused was taken, should attend the execution, and afterwards make a statement on the mine that such and such a person had been executed. He was of opinion that all cases of attempted outrage should be classed as actual outrage. A woman who had been assaulted by a native would invariably say that the case was only attempted, and not actually committed. She would do that for the sake of her family, her children and her husband. He quoted a case of the kind. The outrage had been actually committed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said:—The Government feel as strongly on this question as the people do themselves, and welcome the fact that you have co-operated in this matter, and I can assure you that everything that can be done to stamp out the evil will be done. On the other hand, we may differ about the method. I do not think that attempted rape should receive the same punishment as assaults committed, and I do not think it advisable to take the extreme measures suggested and punish outrageously. In a case where it was clear that it was only an attempt, and nothing

more, I think it would be going too far to punish the native with the extreme penalty of rape. It is invariably the practice to try cases of this description before a judge and jury. They can sentence to death for the crime of rape. A native was, some time ago, sentenced to death. On that occasion a large number of petitions were received asking for mercy for the man. So far as I was concerned, I refused to interfere, and he was hanged. I am afraid that if we altered the present arrangements we would be doing more harm than good. I think that we had better leave the matter, as at present, in the discretion of the Judge. Reverting to the question of cat or cane, I may say that I want, and intend to go, to the gaol to see the punishment carried out. Some people hold that the cane is worse than the cat, but I will look into it. I shall go into the whole matter very carefully. I do not know whether it will do much good to publish in the compounds that a man has been found guilty of assault. I am of the opinion that the mine boys have nothing to do with outrages. I am inclined to think that the outrages are mostly committed by kitchen boys. If that is the case, it would be no good to publish the particulars in the compounds. I do not think it would be good to compel a man to be present to witness an execution. I am apprehensive that, if we took those extreme measures, we would have public opinion against us. It seems to me that we should, wherever it is necessary, give increased police protection. If you want any more police protection, you shall have it. Regarding the police, we have not reduced the number of police. We have only reduced the number of the officers. I feel as strongly on the matter as you do, and, so far as we can prevent this crime, we shall do our utmost.

Note *re* meeting of representatives of the Rand Municipalities and the Rand Pioneers (Incorporated), held on 20th August, 1908:—

COLONEL BETTINGTON submitted the following resolutions:—

- (1) That this meeting desires to express its regret at the unsatisfactory result of the interview between the Mayors of Witwatersrand together with the Rand Pioneers and the Attorney-General on the 20th June last.
- (2) That this meeting is of opinion that the Attorney-General does not realise the gravity of the situation, judging by the inadequate means taken to cope with the evil.
- (3) That this meeting begs to urge upon the Attorney-General the absolute necessity of taking prompt and stringent measures for the protection of white women and putting a stop to the constantly recurring assaults on them by natives.

- (4) That this meeting fears that unless the Government is willing and able to cope with this evil without further delay, there may be grave danger of illegal reprisals taking place.

These resolutions, however, were not dealt with, as the representatives present were of opinion that the various Municipalities on the Rand should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on them.

Report of an interview with the Attorney-General by representatives of Rand Municipalities and the Rand Pioneers (Incorporated), 18th September, 1908:—

What is known as the "Black Peril" again came under the notice of the Attorney-General (Mr. J. de Villiers) yesterday, when he received a deputation which had been appointed for the purpose of urging upon him the absolute necessity of taking prompt and stringent measures for the protection of white women and putting a stop to the constantly recurring assaults on them by natives. The Attorney-General, who was accompanied by the Commissioner of Police (Mr. Burns-Begg), received the deputation at Winchester House. The deputation was composed of the following:—The Mayor of Johannesburg (Mr. Jas. Thompson), the Mayor of Boksburg (Mr. T. R. Ziervogel), the Mayor of Roodepoort-Maraisburg (Mr. A. V. J. Lockie), Mr. C. A. Lane, and Colonel Bettington, who represented the Rand Pioneers. Among the matters with which the Attorney-General was asked to deal were the following:—(1) Suppression of disorderly houses for the use of natives and of the employment of natives in such houses kept by white people; (2) that the actual offence of rape should be punishable by death; (3) that attempted rape should also be punishable by death; (4) that all cases should be tried before a judge, and that a special judge be appointed to deal with all such cases.

THE MAYOR OF JOHANNESBURG brought the various points mentioned to the notice of the Attorney-General.

### THE DEATH PENALTY.

In regard to No. 1, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that he had had the matter dealt with. As to the second point, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that, as a matter of fact, the crime of rape was already punishable by death. The judges had a free hand according to the Roman-Dutch law. If a person was found guilty of rape the judge could sentence him to death, and that had often been done. Only last year a native who outraged a white woman at Rosebank was sentenced to death, and the sentence was executed. The suggestion had been made that not only the crime of rape



should be punishable by death, but that the crime of attempted rape should be similarly dealt with. So far as the crime of rape was concerned, he had not found that the judges shirked their duty in that respect, and that being the case he did not think that the public had any grievance.

COLONEL BETTINGTON instanced a case where a Kaffir in the Orange River Colony was only sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and twenty lashes.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that he did not wish to say anything about that. In this Colony the judges had frequently sentenced natives to death for the crime mentioned.

COLONEL BETTINGTON: Very often they do not.

MR. LOCKIE referred to a case where a native was convicted of rape at Pretoria recently and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and fifteen lashes. So far as his municipality was concerned the people were almost unanimous that the judge should always pass sentence of death.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Of course, you will require legislation for that.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE said that a law had been passed in Rhodesia whereby it was enacted that the sentence of death must be imposed in the case of attempted rape. There was a certain amount of revulsion of feeling against that. The judges did not think that a single death sentence had been confirmed even for rape itself.

MR. LOCKIE again pointed out that the people in his part of the Witwatersrand were in favour of what he had suggested, and they looked upon that as a probable means of altering the present state of affairs.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that his difficulty as to imposing that very severe penalty was that he did not think that that would meet the case. As to the third recommendation that attempted rape should also be punishable by death, he had already said, and he would say it again, that he would oppose that very strongly, tooth and nail, right throughout. He thought that they would be stultifying themselves. The matter was so serious that they would be making themselves ridiculous. If the judge in a case of attempted rape was compelled to pass sentence of death, they would not find a Government that would execute that sentence. He did not think that that was the remedy at all. The remedy did not lie in the severity of the sentence. If that were the solution, there would be no difficulty. They had to seek the solution in the efficiency of the police and in bringing the people to a greater sense of their responsibility. If they found a white woman going at a certain time through a plantation in a country like this, and she was outraged, they could not blame anybody but herself. These things were not going to be put a stop to by mere severity of punishment. He thought that the feeling of the community would revolt against that. His feeling certainly revolted against

it. In regard to the point that the actual offence of rape should be punishable by death, personally he had no great difficulty, except that he did not think it wise to limit the discretion of the judge. He did not think that they ought to do that. After all, the judge was there, and they had faith in their Bench and he did not think that they need come between them by legislation. He thought that they were men of such high standing that they could leave the case in their hands.

COL. BETTINGTON agreed that that was so, but pointed out that people who had lived in this country for any length of time knew that unfortunately there was a sentimentalism which pervaded certain people, and that with the negrophilist idea they were very apt to differentiate. He did not believe in persecution, but he did believe that when punishment was meted out there should be no mistake about it, and the sanctity of the white woman should be upheld in this country.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply to further discussion, stated that the judge, even in the case of a white man, had power to impose sentence of death. If it was made compulsory on the judge to impose sentence of death, the idea was that that would have a deterrent effect. Did the deputation think that that would have a deterrent effect?

MR. LANE said that he thought that if it were better known that the death penalty was to be imposed it would have a deterrent effect, especially if they made one or two examples of some of the most notorious offenders. The present law allowed the death penalty to be imposed either on white or black, but although the law was there it was so rarely carried out that it had not a deterrent effect, whereas if the Government were to instruct the judges that public opinion was so strong on that matter that the utmost penalty should be executed for these attempts by black men on white women in probably half-a-dozen instances the information would get round, and he thought that it would have a very strong deterrent effect.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL mentioned that when a person was hanged for the crime of rape the Native Affairs Department sent information to his family and relations, and the matter was made public.

COLONEL BETTINGTON thought that the information should be sent to the head of the kraal, and not only to the native's relations.

MR. LANE said that it did not seem to him to quite meet the case merely to advertise the effect to the Kaffir's relations. He thought that in every instance of capital punishment being inflicted information should be given to all the mine compounds. One reason why he suggested that was that in the School Board lately they had been told that some of the mine natives were very troublesome and were frightening children going to and coming from school.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave it as his view that the crimes they were referring to were usually committed, not by boys from

the compounds, but by boys employed in domestic service. The boys in compounds did not come into contact with white women at all.

THE MAYOR OF JOHANNESBURG asked if the lash could not be used more frequently for attempted rape.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE thought that the lash was always given in cases of that kind. He added that he had prosecuted in an enormous number of these cases, and his own recollection was that almost invariably sentence of death was passed where rape was committed on a white woman. In every case where attempted rape on a white woman had been proved the Supreme Court had inflicted lashes.

Speaking to item No. 4, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that all cases of rape and attempted rape came before a judge and jury. As to the lash, he did not think that judges had any difficulty in ordering them for such offences.

MR. LANE suggested that the cat-o'-nine-tails be used.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that the cat had been abolished. Medical opinion was divided as to the efficacy of the "cat." Some gentlemen said that the cane was more humane, and others said that it was worse than the "cat."

MR. LANE said that the cane appeared to him as being a schoolboys' punishment, but the ATTORNEY-GENERAL assured him that the punishment inflicted by the cane was terrible. Proceeding, the Attorney-General said that his view was that the native when he committed rape did not think of the consequences. What form the punishment would take never entered his head at the time.

The question of the traffic in drugs for a certain purpose by natives was then touched upon, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL assured the deputation that the matter would be dealt with.

THE MAYOR OF BOKSBURG suggested that the drastic punishments which had been advocated, being made compulsory, might result in juries being very careful to find a man guilty and might make them too ready to give an accused native the benefit of any doubt that there might be in his case. He advocated a more liberal use of the cat, not only in cases of attempted rape, but also for lesser crimes. Before the war they had very few cases of natives interfering with white women, because the Magistrates had a free hand in regard to the Kaffir. There were only two ways in which they could punish the Kaffir, one being whipping and the other taking his cattle away. Putting the Kaffir in gaol made absolutely no difference to him, as he got fat in gaol. He thought that the Magistrate should be empowered to use the cat for smaller crimes.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE said that to his mind the only thing which prevented the Kaffir from committing crime was the fear of the lash. His own experience was that the native came out of gaol fat and a hardened criminal.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the whole matter which had been brought before him was a very serious one, and the Govern-

ment realised its seriousness as much as the members of the deputation did, and he wished to thank them for bringing the matter again to his notice. He might tell them that he was very anxious to minimise the evil as far as possible. He said minimise, because he did not think that they would ever do away with it. They were not living in Utopia, and it was idle to think that they would be able to stop crimes of that nature entirely. He thought, however, that the Government could do a great deal towards minimising these crimes, and his view was that they could do that by giving added police protection wherever necessary. That, he thought, they could do, and that, he thought, after all, as far as the Government was concerned, was the best means of dealing with the matter. If there were any parts of the Witwatersrand and other places where the people thought that there ought to be policemen the Government would always meet them. With regard to increasing the severity of the sentence, he did not think that that would be any good. Proceeding, Mr. de Villiers pointed out that some people who had not been long in the country did not know how to deal with the Kaffir, and that sometimes gave rise to crime. As he had said, if a woman after dark went through a lonely plantation and was assaulted by a Kaffir no one could be blamed but herself. Again, so long as they had the present system of employing kitchen boys he did not see how such crimes could be stopped. The time might come when they could do without natives as kitchen boys, but they could not have a policeman in every back yard. The Government was at present going into the whole question of dealing with the native on the Witwatersrand. They were seeing if they could not put the thing on a much sounder basis than at present by a system of finger impressions.

COLONEL BETTINGTON asked if the question of deporting hardened criminals had been considered.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply, said that that was an idea which might eventually be adopted.

THE MAYOR OF JOHANNESBURG having thanked the Attorney-General for having granted the interview, the members of the deputation withdrew.



# RAND PIONEERS

(INCORPORATED),



## Sixth Annual Report.

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Johannesburg, 31st Aug., 1909.



## FORMER PRESIDENTS.

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W. PERCY FRASER

(Elected 10th September, 1903).

SIR GEORGE FARRAR, D.S.O., M.L.A.

(Elected 5th April, 1904).

COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON

(Elected 14th September, 1905).

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT

(Elected 14th September, 1906).

HERBERT B. PAPENFUS

(Elected 11th October, 1907).

GEORGE KENT

(Elected 17th October, 1908).

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## FORMER VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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EDGAR P. RATHBONE

(Elected 10th September, 1903).

COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON

(Elected 19th April, 1904; re-elected 8th September, 1904;  
re-elected 17th October, 1908).

W. K. TUCKER, C.M.G., M.L.A.

(Elected 14th September, 1905).

R. G. CAMPBELL PITT

(Elected 14th September, 1905).

GEORGE KENT

(Elected 14th September, 1906; re-elected 11th October, 1907).

R. P. H. KING

(Elected 14th September, 1906; re-elected 17th October, 1907;  
re-elected 17th October, 1908).



## **OFFICE BEARERS,**

**31st August, 1909.**

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### **Committee :**

**COLONEL R. A. BETTINGTON, President**  
(Elected 21st May, 1909).

**HERBERT EVANS,     }** Vice-Presidents  
**R. P. H. KING,       }**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

**DANIEL STRACHAN**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

**JOHN WEVELL**  
(Elected 21st May, 1909).

**R. G. CAMPBELL PITT**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

**H. J. HOFMEYR**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

**W. NEWBY FRASER**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

**H. B. PAPENFUS**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

**E. C. LOWE**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

**M. K. McLEA**  
(Elected 17th October, 1908).

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### **Secretary and Treasurer :**

**JOHN PITTS,**  
**P.O. Box 2998, Johannesburg ; 117-118 Cullinan Building.**  
**Johannesburg.**

## RAND PIONEERS

(INCORPORATED).

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In submitting the Sixth Annual Report of this Association, the Committee have to refer to a continuance of the period of depression which has affected the membership, as well as the financial position of the Association.

It is satisfactory, however, to report that lately there has been an increase in applications for membership, and there is a reasonable prospect of seeing the roll materially augmented during the next year.

A pleasant feature in regard to membership is the introduction of sons of Pioneers, and it may be safely contemplated that quite a large number of members of this class will soon be coming forward. The privilege of membership of sons and descendants of Pioneers is now being exercised, and the result will counterbalance the losses which are annually sustained in the ordinary membership.

General matters have had the consideration of your Committee, and they will be referred to later in the Report.

Your Committee, in the last Report, expressed the hope that the year 1908-9 would be attended with brighter circumstances, and occasionally there have been prospects of good times, but unfortunately no material benefits have resulted, and the Committee can only trust that the next year will have a most satisfactory ending.

The continued depression has prevented the carrying out of a programme framed with the object of bringing the Association more in evidence and bringing old Pioneers together, but two "Theatre Nights" proved successful, and on those occasions many Pioneers foregathered.

### MEMBERSHIP.

The number of members at present on the roll is 642, as against 638 at 31st August, 1908, and lately there have been increased applications for membership, though, in this respect, nothing material has resulted during the past year, as only eight members have been elected since the date of the last report. Greater interest is, however, being taken by old Pioneers, and a large accession to membership is anticipated during the ensuing year.

Owing to the restricted revenue, expenditure has had to be carefully watched. It is hoped that, with improved conditions, it will be possible to do more to bring Pioneers together and to carry out the objects of the Association "to maintain the *esprit de corps* amongst those who came to the Rand in the early days of the Gold Fields."

With reference to Mr. J. G. Kerr's suggestion at the last Annual Meeting, the Committee have given the matter very careful consideration and have come to the conclusion—

“That Rule 3 be amended by the addition of the following words, viz:—‘Pioneers of the Transvaal who arrived at other Mining Districts, as may be defined by the Committee, previous to the 31st December, 1890, and subsequently took up their residence on the Rand prior to 31st December, 1892, shall be eligible for election as Associated Members.’”

#### **FINANCE.**

Balance-sheet for year under review shows cash at credit as at 31st August, 1909, of £43 8s. 10d.

The value of the assets of the Association—consisting of furniture, fittings, and records—after writing off an allowance for depreciation, is now £120.

The Revenue from Subscriptions and Entrance Fees amounted to £309 18s. 6d., as against £315 17s. 9d. during 1907-8.

The Expenditure for the year totalled £284 15s. 8d., as against £439 11s. 4d. during 1907-8.

The collection of subscriptions has again been a difficult matter.

#### **DONATIONS.**

The Committee have to acknowledge receipt of the following donations during the past year:—

- (1) Copy of the “Gold Fields of South Africa” 1890, presented by Mr. Otto Schuller.
- (2) Photograph of the Pioneer Rand Football Team, presented by Mr. F. J. Quinton.
- (3) Photograph of the Cassel Colliery, showing members of the staff and many Rand Pioneers, presented by Mr. Geo. Hay, M.L.A.

The present collection of photographs, etc., is a most interesting one, and it is to be regretted that the funds of the Association will not permit of better accommodation.

#### **BENEVOLENT FUND.**

At 31st August, 1908, the amount to the credit of the account was £211 19s. 10d. During the year the Fund was augmented by a donation of £10 from Sir Julius Wernher, Bart. The disbursements have been £115 0s. 6d., and the balance available at 31st August, 1909, was £106 19s. 4d. It is to be regretted that this fund is so small that grants have necessarily to be very limited, and substantial donations from some of the wealthier Pioneers would be much appreciated.

**DEATHS.**

During the past year the Pioneers have lost by death the following members:—

Dr W. H. Brodie	...	...	May, 1909.
Richard John Pope	...	...	May, 1909.
Capt. S. M. Mathias	...	...	15th October, 1908.
Wm. C. Schuller	...	...	31st January, 1909.
H. S. Dalton	...	...	16th August, 1909.

**Dr. Wm. Hampden Brodie.**


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In May, 1909, Dr. Brodie died at the age of 56. He was one of the oldest members of the Association, and his unexpected death after a very short illness was a painful shock to his many friends on the Rand. Dr. Brodie arrived in Johannesburg in 1889, and at the time of his decease he was Medical Officer of the Wemmer Gold Mining Company, Limited.

**Mr. Richard John Pope.**


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The news of the death in May, 1909, at the early age of 28 years of Mr. Richard John Pope was heard with great regret. Mr. Pope belonged to a family of Cornish mining men (several of whom are members of this Association) well known in Rand circles.

**Captain S. M. Mathias, D.S.O.**


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By the death of Captain Mathias, D.S.O., in October, 1908, the country lost a Pioneer, as well as a distinguished soldier, who had devoted the best part of his life in honourable and conscientious service. He was also for some years connected with the Gold Mining industry, both in the Barberton and the Rand districts.

**Mr. W. C. Schuller.**


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By the death, in Germany, on the 30th January, 1909, of Mr. W. C. Schuller, the Rand Pioneers lost a very old member, who was not only a Pioneer of the Rand, but also the Pioneer of the Diamond industry in the Transvaal.

**Mr. H. S. Dalton.**

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On the 16th August, 1909, this old member of the Rand Pioneers passed away. He came to the Rand in 1888, and eventually joined the staff of the Village Main Reef G.M. Co., Ltd., where he was universally esteemed. During his career in South Africa this man of Kent did good service, not only to the mining industry, but also to his country, for he served as a Lieutenant and Quarter-Master in the Warren Expedition besides performing other public service.

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**NATIVE FRANCHISE.**

On the 13th November, 1908, the Committee fully discussed the question of granting the franchise to natives, and it was unanimously resolved that the granting of such franchise be not recommended.

**NATIVE AND ASIATIC AFFAIRS AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION.**

The Committee have to report a satisfactory interview with the Commissioner of Police (as representative of the Attorney-General) on Native and Asiatic questions, and are of opinion that the Government will do all in its power to improve the position.

**MEMBERSHIP BADGE.**

The Committee have pleasure in reporting that Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt has been kind enough to supply a Membership Badge (designed by Mr. Arthur A. Pitt), which has been approved, and which is now awaiting distribution. The badge is appropriate, and Mr. Campbell Pitt's action is greatly appreciated.

**CLUB FOR RAND PIONEERS.**

The question of providing a Club for Rand Pioneers has had the careful consideration of the Committee, as it is felt that there should be some demonstration of the Association beyond that which now exists. It is admitted that the membership of the Rand Pioneers is greatly sentimental, and that little can be expected from the payment of a subscription of £1 1s. per annum. Negotiations have, however, been entered into with the Johannesburg Club with a view to coming to some arrangement under which Rand Pioneers may become ordinary or associated members of the club on reasonable terms. The Committee favourably view the proposition, and members who attend the annual meeting will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the question.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.**

Although members have been circularised to have their photographs taken, or to send copies of their portraits for reproduction,

there have been comparatively few responses, and the Association's album is still very incomplete. It has been brought up-to-date as far as possible by Mr. C. R. Nissen, of Hatfield House, President Street, Johannesburg, and members whose photographs have not been taken should pay a visit to Mr. Nissen's studio.

#### **LIQUOR COMMISSION.**

After careful consideration, it was resolved by the Committee that the sale to natives of strong drink other than Kafir beer should strictly be prohibited.

#### **EMPLOYMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.**

During the year endeavours have been made as far as possible to secure situations for Pioneers, and Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt has, as usual, been most useful in this respect. It is not, however, an easy matter to do much in this direction at present, but members who can help in any way are solicited to communicate with the Secretary.

#### **SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER.**

This will take place in the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on Saturday, the 2nd October, 1909, at 8 p.m.

#### **CHANGE IN COMMITTEE.**

At the Annual General Meeting, held on the 17th October, 1908, the following Executive Committee was appointed.

GEORGE KENT (President).

R. P. H. KING (Vice-President).

COL. R. A. BETTINGTON (Vice-President).

R. J. CAMPBELL PITT. HERBERT EVANS.

D. STRACHAN. H. B. PAPENFUS.

CLEM. D. WEBB. H. J. HOFMEYR.

W. NEWBY FRASER. E. C. LOWE.

M. K. McLEA.

During the year the following changes have occurred:—

On 18th February, 1909, Mr. C. D. Webb resigned, and Mr. C. F. TaInton was elected in his place.

On 21st May, 1909, Mr. George Kent resigned the position of President, and Col. R. A. Bettington was elected in his place.

Mr. Herbert Evans was, on 21st May, 1909, elected Vice-President in place of Colonel R. A. Bettington, appointed President.

#### **MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.**

Since the date of the last Annual Report twelve meetings have been held, at which various matters have been considered.

R. A. BETTINGTON, President.

Johannesburg, 31st August, 1909.

# **RAND PIONEERS (Incorporated).**

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT for Year ended 31st August, 1909.				Dr.					Cr.
To Sundry Expenses	...	...	£40 2 8						
„ Printing and Advertising	...	...	28 9 0						£309 18 6
„ Stationery	...	...	13 11 6						6 19 0
„ Rent	...	...	120 0 0						
„ Petty Cash	...	...	20 0 0						
„ Salaries	...	...	60 0 0						
„ Furniture and Fittings	...	...	25 15 0						
„ Insurance	...	...	2 12 6						
			£310 10 8						
Balance to Balance-sheet	...	...	6 6 10						
			£316 17 6						£316 17 6

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st August, 1909.				Dr.					Cr.
To Expenditure and Revenue—									
Balance at 31st August, 1908	...	...	£157 2 0						£120 0 0
„ Profit and Loss for year ended 31st August, 1909	...	...	6 6 10						43 8 10
			163 8 10						
			£163 8 10						£163 8 10

Johannesburg, 31st August, 1909.  
 Johannesburg, 21st October, 1909.—I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing Statement with the Books and Vouchers, found them correct, and that the balance at the credit of the Association at 31st August, 1909, as per Bank certificate produced, is £43 8s. 10d. sterling.  
 LEO. F. MELVILL, Honorary Auditor.  
 (Incorporated Accountant).

# **RAND PIONEERS (Incorporated).**

## **BENEVOLENT FUND.**

Dr. FINANCIAL STATEMENT for Year ended 31st August, 1909. Cr.

Sept. 1st, 1908.		1908.	
To Balance at Credit of Fund as per last Statement ...	£211 19 10	By Grants, less refunds ...	£114 17 6
„ Donations for year ...	10 0 0	„ Charges ...	0 3 0
		„ Bank balance ...	106 19 4
	<u>£221 19 10</u>		<u>£221 19 10</u>

Johannesburg, 31st August, 1909.

JNO. PITTS, Secretary.



## APPENDICES.

### I.—SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Sixth Annual General Meeting took place in Heath's Hotel, Johannesburg, on the 17th October, 1908, when Mr. Herbert B. Papenfus (President) occupied the chair.

The members present included Messrs. George Kent and R. P. H. King (Vice-Presidents), Col. R. A. Bettington, R. G. Campbell Pitt, D. Strachan, J. G. Kerr, J. Meadows Fisher, W. Newby Fraser (members of Committee), John Pitts (Secretary and Treasurer), M. K. McLea, C. R. Neilson, G. Eustice, R. Cruickshank, G. Alexander, A. Griffiths, E. C. Lowe, Otto Schuller, M. Donovan, C. F. Tainton, M. Torrente, C. C. Perring, P. H. Lawrence, Herbert Evans, G. C. Shave, E. O. Leake, F. W. Parkin, G. H. Hooson, R. S. Hunter, Evan Lloyd and R. Goldmann, M.L.A.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the Fifth Annual General Meeting, held on the 11th October, 1907, were read and confirmed.

Mr. Clem D. Webb, a member of the Executive Committee, wrote regretting his inability to be present.

The Chairman stated that the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the period 1907-8 were on the table.

The Secretary read the Financial Statements, and it was resolved that the Annual Report be taken as read.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts, said:—

I would like to say something relating to the past, present, and what, we hope, may be the future of this Association. Formed in 1903 "to maintain the *esprit de corps* amongst those who came to the Rand in the early days of the Gold Fields and made it their permanent residence, and their sons or direct male descendants," the membership at the date of the first Annual Meeting in September, 1904, was 443. By the end of the second year 625 were on the members' roll, and at 31st August, 1905, the actual strength was 686, though there were 702 names on the register. The following year saw a falling off in the membership—a fact which was due to the acute period of depression which prevailed, and which continued to prevail up to practically the end of the year which has just closed, when the members numbered 638. During the period of our existence death has thinned our ranks, no less than 40 members having passed away, though their names still appear on our official register. "Hard times" have also affected our roll by resignations, and many who would have joined have been prevented from

doing so from the same cause. But with an improvement in the general conditions there is no reason why the membership roll should not be considerably increased. The Association is of *no political party*, and *Pioneers of all nationalities* are eligible for membership. Turning to the financial position, the receipts have been as follows: First year, £721; second year, £1,068; third year, £1,001; fourth year, £529; whilst during the past year there has been a falling off, in subscriptions and entrance fees, to £315 17s. 9d. The amount of arrears at the moment is considerable, and the Committee urge the defaulting members to increase the funds as soon, and as much, as possible.

The state of the finances has somewhat influenced the policy pursued during the past year, and it has been necessary to curtail expenditure as far as possible. The expenses during the year 1906-7 amounted to £650 16s. 8d., whereas last year the sum was £439 11s. 4d. Apart, however, from the financial aspect, the prevailing conditions have had a depressing effect, but, with a period of prosperity such as we hope is in store for all of us, the Committee trust there will be greater activity, and more frequent re-unions of members and their friends with a view to carrying out the object of the Association. With regard to work done in the past, the Annual Reports which have been published show that much has been effected, and that many important matters have been under consideration. During the first year (1903-4) a number of questions affecting natives, in their relation with the white population, occupied attention. A Benevolent Fund was formed, and the desirability of acquiring Club premises was discussed. The first annual dinner was a great success, and the speeches made at the function form an interesting record.

The following year (1904-5) was a busy one, and in addition to continued interest in native questions, the Asiatic matter, and the status of Asiatics in the country, the Transvaal Constitution, regulation of street traffic, transference of Mines and Native Departments to Pretoria, etc., took up considerable time of the Committee, and acting in conjunction with other bodies, it was felt, at the close of the year, that much good work had been achieved.

During 1905-6 numerous questions of public importance were dealt with, including many native matters, the Constitution Question, the Illicit Liquor Traffic, Natal Ministerial Crisis, Chinese Labour, and the depression in Johannesburg. The Association's collection of records, pictures, etc., was largely increased, and, altogether, the Committee had a busy and useful year, which ended with the annual dinner—which event synchronised with the 20th anniversary of the Gold Fields—which dinner was attended by His Excellency the High Commissioner (Lord Selborne), and a very large gathering of members and visitors. The year 1906-7 was also productive of good results in many directions—both on the lines of previous years, and in regard to new matters. The period also saw the incorporation of the

Association. The year which has just closed (1907-8) has been comparatively uneventful, but the policy which had been adopted in regard to various native questions has been vigorously pursued, and many other subjects have had attention. Particular interest has been taken in what is known as the "Black Peril," and representations made by this Association have resulted in some meetings of public bodies and deputations to Government. A General Committee has been formed, and the work is still proceeding which, it is hoped, will have satisfactory results. This is a matter which has been engaging the Association's attention year after year, and the importance of it justifies the attention which has been bestowed. It would be too much to enumerate all the items the Committee have dealt with, but they have included:—Native outrages, natives on footpaths, illicit liquor traffic, coloured persons riding in cabs, Assyrian women hawkers and their relations with natives. The Government have been unable to take action in some matters relating to natives and Asiatics, but it is hoped that the next Parliamentary Session will be attended by effective legislation with the object of safeguarding the interest of the white population, and keeping in check lawlessness on the part of the native population. The Committee has urged the necessity of stopping the issue of hawkers' licenses to Assyrian women; and they have represented the unfairness of the Transvaal having no nominations for military Cadetships. As regards the last-mentioned question, we understand the matter is having the consideration of the Army Council. As to the Assyrian women hawkers, although it has been demonstrated that the trading by these women (who are more white than coloured) with natives, constitutes a danger to the real white community, neither the Government nor the Municipality have, so far, been prepared to take any satisfactory action. The Municipal Ordinance, which was drafted for consideration in the recent Session of Parliament, was unfortunately withdrawn, but it is hoped it will be brought up again and dealt with at the earliest possible moment, as a number of the provisions constitute a distinct improvement on the existing Ordinance, and will enable the Municipal authorities to deal effectually with many points which have been brought to their notice by the Association. The checking of crime amongst natives by more efficient control, and more severe punishment for certain offences, is of urgent importance, and it is hoped that the Government will take decided and special action. The recent activity of the police in dealing with the illicit liquor traffic, and with gangs of unruly natives, should have a salutary effect, but the efforts of the police must not be stultified by too lenient Magisterial decisions. If the power of Judges and Magistrates are too limited, they must be extended. If trouble in the future is to be avoided, the control of the natives must be strict and firm, and punishments must be inflicted which meet the crimes committed. This is only mere justice to the white population, and it does not mean undue harshness to the native popula-

tion. It is essential for the well-being of the natives that they should be kept in their place. Any other policy would be suicidal on our part. The Committee have received courteous attention from the Government and the Johannesburg Town Council in some cases concerning the relations of the black and coloured races with white people, but they have been told that action at the moment is impracticable. This is not a satisfactory condition of affairs, and shows that there is a weakness somewhere which needs strengthening. If any help is needed, so far as this Association is concerned, it will be forthcoming. Between the white and black races there must always be a distinct line of cleavage, and the white population of this Colony—as well as the Government—must make every effort to emphasise this distinction—the Government by legislation which recognises the principle without being unjust and unreasonable; the public by avoiding familiarity with natives, an attitude which invariably leads to crime and trouble. The Annual Report will give further details of the work done during the past year. The Benevolent Fund has been found useful, but the Committee would like to see it augmented, and this remark applies also to the collection of pictures, photographs, books, etc. The Association's collection is already interesting, and during the past year the Johannesburg Town Council applied for, and was granted, permission to have a number of views copied for the walls of the Mayor's Parlour. The photographic album of members is still far from complete, and members who have not done the needful with regard to this, and to autobiographical notices have been notified during the past year. The Employment Sub-Committee have been able—chiefly through the energy of the late President, Mr. R. G. Campbell Pitt—to be of assistance to a number of Pioneers during the past year.

As to the future, it is to be regretted that circumstances have not yet allowed of the establishment of a Club for the use of members. A Club would be useful in bringing Pioneers in closer touch, and in carrying out the object of the Association. During the coming year it is proposed to have periodical re-unions, and it is expected that the new Committee will prepare a syllabus accordingly. In this, as well as in the case of the Benevolent Fund, and proposed Club and Pioneer Scholarship, all members must give their cordial support to ensure success, and the payment of subscriptions is essential. Members should do "their level best" to get the Members' Roll increased. The Committee are always pleased to receive suggestions which are likely to be useful to, and for the benefit of, the Association. I am glad to be able to state that since the end of the financial year—31st August, 1908—£16 16s. has been collected on account of arrear subscriptions, and £127 13s. on account of subscriptions for the current year, and that the balance to credit at date is £230 13s. 6d.

The Sixth Annual Dinner on 10th October passed off very successfully, and was attended by H.E. the High Commissioner (Lord

Selborne), who delivered an instructive speech, as also did Mr. Lionel Phillips, the President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. We are indebted, too, to Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr, the Venerable Arch-deacon Furse, Colonel R. A. Bettington, Mr. A. Dickson, Mr. Clem D. Webb, and Mr. G. R. Potter for interesting speeches at our annual function. The Annual Report is on the table. It can be read by the Secretary if required, but I do not think it is necessary to trouble you with various appendices enlarging on the Report. The duly certified General Balance Sheets of the Association and of the Benevolent Fund are also submitted. The Report has not been printed and published in book form so far, owing to the expense which would be entailed, but I think you can safely leave action in this matter to the incoming Committee.

In conclusion, I beg to thank most sincerely the Vice-Presidents and members of Committee for their cordial co-operation during the past year, and especially to acknowledge the service rendered by Mr. George Kent in acting as President during my absence from the Transvaal. Mr. John Pitts was appointed Secretary during the year. He assumed the position when matters were somewhat in a tangle. He has put in good work, and is zealous and desires the advancement of the Association. The work of the Executive is considerably lightened by a capable and enthusiastic Secretary.

It was resolved unanimously that the Report and Accounts as submitted be adopted.

It was proposed by MR. R. G. CAMPBELL PITT, and seconded by MR. D. STRACHAN, that Mr. George Kent be the President for the year 1908-9.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The retiring PRESIDENT (Mr. Herbert B. Papenfus) thanked the Committee for their co-operation during the past year, and especially Mr. Kent for acting as President during his (Mr. Papenfus) absence from the Transvaal.

MR. GEORGE KENT took the chair, and thanked the members for the honour they had conferred on him, and remarked he would "do his level best" for the Association.

MR. D. STRACHAN proposed and MR. M. K. McLEA seconded the re-appointment of Mr. R. P. H. King as a Vice-President for the year 1908-9, and the proposition was agreed to unanimously.

MR. J. MEADOWS FISHER proposed and MR. W. NEWBY FRASER seconded the appointment of Colonel R. A. Bettington as a Vice-President for the year 1908-9, and the proposition was agreed to unanimously.

The election of nine members of the Committee was proceeded with, and the voting, by ballot, resulted in the following being declared elected:—R. G. Campbell Pitt, D. Strachan, Clem D. Webb, W. Newby Fraser, Herbert Evans, Herbert B. Papenfus, H. J. Hofmeyr, E. C. Lowe, M. K. McLea.

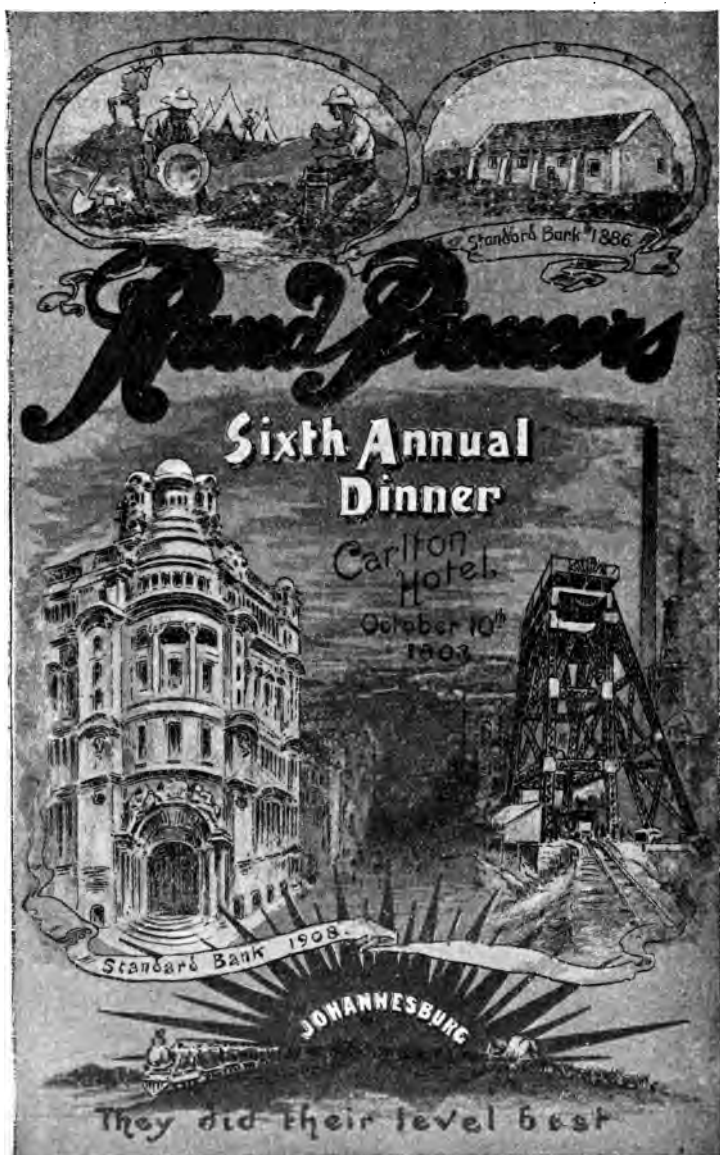
Votes of thanks to the retiring President, Vice-Presidents, and Committee were heartily accorded.

MR. D. STRACHAN urged the holding of more social functions for the purpose of keeping members in touch.

MR. J. G. KERR recommended that a scheme should be formulated to extend the period entitling Pioneers to membership to 1892, and that Pioneers of Barberton, Lydenburg, &c., be included.

Other members made suggestions to the new Committee, and the PRESIDENT stated that the recommendations would be carefully considered.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.



## II.—SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER.

The sixth annual dinner held under the auspices of the Rand Pioneers took place on Saturday evening, the 10th October, 1908, at the Carlton Hotel, the Pioneers, together with their distinguished guests, numbering about two hundred. The guests included His Excellency the High Commissioner, Lord Selborne, who, in view of the visit of a portion of the British Fleet to Durban, made a particularly appropriate speech, and Mr. Lionel Phillips, who made an important speech on closer union.

Mr. H. B. Papenfus presided, and there were also present H. Ainsworth, G. B. Andrews, P. Arshorn, Norman Anstey, G. Alexander, E. Archer, H. Adler, T. R. Blight, J. Bell (L. and Y. Association), F. W. Bell, R. G. Bevington (Chemical and Metallurgical Society), E. Blacking, F. Broude, Andrew Brown, H. O. Buckle (Chief Magistrate), E. H. Bulman, F. Barstacher, C. R. Bellgrove, E. W. Buxton, J. C. S. Beynon (Devonian Society), T. J. Britten, Colonel R. A. Bettington, W. H. Butters, S. C. Carruthers, W. Chapel, C. Chudleigh (Deputy Mayor), G. S. Cruickshank, J. S. Curtis, A. M. M. Cooke, E. H. A. Cohen, J. Curtis, W. de R. Canisius, Alex. Dickson, Professor Dobson, M. Donovan, Robert Douglas ("The Star"), Colonel the Hon. W. Dalrymple, M.L.C., D. Davies, J. D. Ellis, George Eustice, H. Evans, H. C. Fleischer, J. Forrest, W. Francke (German Consul), Ven. Archdeacon Furse, W. H. T. Frost, J. M. Fisher, W. Newby Fraser, J. S. Fisher, W. C. Fricker, A. Payne Gallwey, J. Gau, J. L. Ginsberg, L. L. Goldsmid ("Jewish Chronicle"), R. B. Greer, H. Graumann, A. Griffiths, C. R. Gardner, Max. Gotthard, C. G. Groenewald, McGregor, W. Beachy Head, E. C. Homersham, J. Holford, W. T. Hallimond, W. de Hoogh, R. S. Hunter, George Hooson, E. B. Henrey, W. Hodges, W. Hosken, M.L.A., S. Hosken, J. E. Idelson, R. A. Ironside, H. H. Jager, M. Judell, George Kent (vice-president), J. E. Kent, J. G. Kerr, Dr. F. E. T. Krause, M.L.A., R. P. H. King (vice-president), T. Kerr, R. H. Lawrence, W. G. Lay, S. Lissack, E. C. Lowe, J. Dale Lace, J. Liddle, J. J. Lamb, Owen Letcher, G. V. Lambe, Dr. Macaulay, M.L.A., A. M. Mostert, E. R. V. Munro, John Munro (Chief, Caledonian Society), S. Mottram, Jos. Mitchell, L. F. Melville, J. Millbourne, Dr. Murray, W. McEwan, J. B. Macklane, John M. Cracken, Thomas McLaren, R. L. McCowat, E. Nathan, R. Niven, A. A. Noble, J. T. North, C. R. Neilson, Professor John Orr, J. W. Peirson, C. C. Perring, Lionel Phillips (president, Chamber of Mines), Captain Potter (Deputy Commissioner of Police), E. R. Potter, G. R. Potter, A. A. Pitt, W. A. Pitts, S. M. Pritchard, A. Plucke, John Pitts (secretary), F. W. Parker, J. U. Partridge, Stafford Parker, C. S. Palmer, H. B. Papenfus (President, Rand Pioneers), Cuthbert Raine (President, Northam-



berland and Durham Association), Robt. Renner (German Consular Attache), W. Rockey, J. Ryan, G. S. Richardson, H. A. Rogers, Earl Robert, Woolf Rabinson, W. F. Savage, Dr. J. Schlesinger, J. G. Shave, G. Sheffield, M.L.A., T. Sheffield, Streeter ("Critic"), W. H. Stucke, J. W. H. Stubbs, F. O. Stephenson, E. St. John, H. L. Smythe, C. Southwood, J. F. Sheppard, F. Schlimmer, J. Schlimmer, C. F. Schwep, M. Sartorius, S. Sacke, H. Smith, William Smith, Dan Strachan, T. Taeuber, C. F. Tainton, W. Taylor, G. Tickell, W. K. Tucker, M.L.A., W. T. Thomas, H. J. E. Thorpe, M. Thorpe, J. L. van der Merwe, G. Veale, S. Veale, A. J. Vaughan, F. W. van Heerden, B. Whitelaw, A. Wagner, Clem D. Webb, T. S. Wilkes, M. Wainstein, McGregor, Woodburn, Morris, Zeffert. The officials of the Rand Pioneers were:—President, Mr. H. B. Papenfus; vice-presidents, Messrs. Geo. Kent, R. P. H. King; general committee, Col. R. A. Bettington, J. M. Fisher, Clem D. Webb, H. J. Hofmeyr, Dan Strachan, R. G. Campbell Pitt, John G. Kerr, Jos. Mitchell, W. Newby Fraser, John Pitts, secretary and treasurer.

After the toast of "The King" had been duly honoured, the Chairman announced that letters of apology had been received from General Botha, Lord Methuen, and General Smuts. He also explained that it was the original intention to hold the banquet a fortnight earlier, but it was found that date would clash with the Jewish holidays; and it was therefore postponed. For this reason several members of the Government who had signified their intention of being present could not attend, other letters of apology having been received from Mr. Rissik, Mr. De Villiers, Mr. Hull, Sir William Solomon, Mr. Justice Curlewis, Mr. Justice Wessels, Mr. J. Thompson (Mayor), Mr. E. P. Solomon. Further, he said, they would all regret the absence of Mr. Campbell Pitt, owing to his recent motor accident. Continuing, he said that, as president of the Rand Pioneers, it gave him great pleasure to welcome Lord Selborne year by year. His Excellency had endeared himself more and more to the population of this Colony. (Applause). He thought the keynote of Lord Selborne's success as Governor was to be attributed to his sympathy and sincerity. He had made it his business to know both the people and the country, and there was no doubt that he (Lord Selborne) was actuated by a keen and fervent desire to promote the interest and welfare of both the people and the country. They only regretted that His Excellency was not a pioneer. (Hear, hear). Good wine needed no bush. The High Commissioner had justified himself, and his name was held in respect and esteem by all classes. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Convention at Durban might result for the good of South Africa, and that His Excellency might soon be called upon to assume the more ample dignity of Governor-General of the United Colonies of South Africa. (Hear, hear).

LORD SELBORNE, who met with a cordial reception, in response to the toast said:—Mr. Chairman and Pioneers,—As you, sir, have

reminded me, I cannot say brother Pioneers, I am debarred from the privilege of brotherhood by no less an interval than fourteen and a half years. Still, gentlemen, so far as one so disqualified can speak, let me say, Pioneers, with every fraternal sentiment. (Hear, hear.) It is two years ago since we met to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Johannesburg. Now, gentlemen, at that moment times looked bad, the business outlook was gloomy, and since then—two years ago—we have, gentlemen, been through deep waters. Now let me say, moreover, and with sincerity and with respect, that I think through these two years Johannesburg has behaved nobly. (Hear, hear.) I think it has borne these times according to the best traditions of our race, and when I say that Johannesburg has come nobly out of these two years, I say it with sincere affection and deep respect. I had hoped that to-night we might all of us have felt that if the tide had not absolutely turned, there were indications, real indications, of a better state of affairs, but since I ventured to indulge that hope there has been again a set-back. Now, gentlemen, that set-back in itself should awaken in us, I think, some very interesting reflections. Why at this moment is there a set-back compared to the condition of things not many days ago? It is not owing to anything which has happened in South Africa, but because a bank of clouds has suddenly appeared in the east of Europe, over the Balkan Peninsula, where thunderstorms have so often lowered in the course of history. Now, gentlemen, think what that really means. It is not a unique experience. It is only a few months ago that one of the most prosperous industries of South Africa—the diamond industry—was put into a state of, I hope only temporary, collapse, again owing to nothing that happened in South Africa, but owing to the financial collapse that occurred in the United States of America. Therefore, twice within a twelvemonth has South Africa been profoundly affected, first of all by a state of affairs arising in the New World, in the United States, and the second time because of a bank of clouds which I have reminded you has arisen in the eastern portion of the Old World. Now, what does that mean? It means that for good or ill, for all time, South Africa is now an integral part of the world's politics. (Applause.) There may have been a time when South Africa was but a fly on the wheel that moves the world. To-day South Africa is an integral part of the wheel, and nothing can happen in the world of any importance without it influences and finds its reflection in South Africa. If you ask me to give you any prophecy of what is going to happen in the east of Europe—well, gentlemen, I hope you know me well enough by this time to know that I am not foolish enough to prophesy on that subject. (Laughter.) All I can say is that I think it is the most interesting thing that has happened in the whole world of politics in our time. Look at the position. For many generations Europe has been muddling on, seeking some temporary compromise that would enable that old despotic institution—the Turkish Empire—to continue propped

up upon its legs. But suddenly one day, without warning—I believe not one single embassy in Constantinople had the slightest inkling of what was going to occur—suddenly there appears like a thunderclap from a clear sky, a party of Young Turks, a party of Mahomedans, Christians, Jews, not derived only from one race or one religion, but practically representing all the component parts of the Turkish Empire, and that young party appears not only equipped with the spirit of patriotism, the very existence of which none of the European diplomats suspected, but equipped apparently with a large measure of European experience, and in complete and formal alliance with the only existing power in the Turkish Empire—that is to say, the Turkish army—and in one moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the Sultan who was an absolute and complete despot, finds that he must either grant a Constitution or disappear—(laughter)—and he suddenly discovers that a Constitution is the very thing he has all his life been hankering to grant. Well, gentlemen, when we saw this astounding phenomena, astounding even in the higher fields of European diplomacy, I think we all felt that we might be at the beginning of great events, and apparently we are not going to be disappointed, for all those former portions of the Turkish Empire, which by the compromises of European diplomacy have been given some measure or other of independence—they thought this a good moment at which to assert their complete independence. Hence the storms, hence the clouds, which lower with a stormlike aspect over Europe, over the world, and which have affected Johannesburg. Gentlemen, I do not think it ought to be beyond the resources of diplomacy to deal with this question—(applause)—but what I do know is that we, our Empire, have not bought our experience in vain. Gentlemen, I believe you will find that all parties and all peoples in that Empire have a common view of this matter and that view may be summarised thus, that there is nothing, that there can be nothing in the European situation to bring our Empire into conflict with any of the great Powers with which we are now either in alliance or in friendship. But, gentlemen, after that digression I would ask you to consider why is it that these occurrences either in America or in Europe so profoundly affect the condition of affairs in South Africa? and the answer, gentlemen, is that although your continent is South Africa, you are bound by an indissoluble tie to Europe and America, and that tie is the sea. You are going in a few days to have an opportunity of welcoming here some of the representatives of your sea power, and, gentlemen, I deeply regret that the call of duty elsewhere will prevent me seeing the welcome you will give them, because I have no doubt it will be of the kind that makes the blood tingle—(hear. hear)—and you ought to give them that welcome because not only are they the officers and men of our fleet, but your dependence on that fleet, living in the Transvaal, a thousand miles from the coast, is just as complete as the dependence of the Londoner living on the Thames. (Hear, hear.) That is the one eternal lesson which you

people living here on a great continent are apt to forget. You do not live by the sea. Many people, as you know, in this country have never even seen the sea, and you are apt to forget what your dependence upon the sea is. And yet, very possibly, all your working out of your own salvation here in South Africa depends exclusively upon the maintenance of your sea power. I have seen it stated, not so long ago, that South Africans must not think too much of the navy, that that navy in case of serious war, in which the Empire might be engaged, would not be able to protect South Africa. Now, gentlemen, whoever wrote that either wrote it in profound ignorance of the subject or was telling a deliberate untruth—(hear, hear)—because two things are equally certain: the one is that you depend on the navy for your existence as a free and independent people working out your own salvation, and the other is that the British navy is strong enough to hold the field for you. (Loud applause.) You will say, or you may say—I think you are much too well instructed to say—that there are very few ships at Table Bay or Simonstown, or elsewhere along the coast. You may ask, “What indications have we, what proof have we, of the power of the British navy?” I presume there is no one of you who is not either a farmer in his spare moments or has friends among farmers. Now, I ask you if a farmer has a flock of sheep, and he finds that flock, especially in the lambing time, subjected to depredations of jackals or wolves or some other wild beasts, how does he protect that flock? Do the farmer and his son take up their station with rifles among the flock and stand there among the flock waiting for the wild beasts to attack that flock? If he does any such thing I can only prophesy that the wild beasts will have a better time than the farmer and his flock—because the moment he is off guard, at night or some other time, the wild beasts will take their toll. What he does if he knows his business is to seek out these wild animals in the bush or kopje or krantz where they live and destroy them. That is why your navy is not kept in Table Bay. (Applause.) Supposing, which Heaven avoid, we find ourselves, against our will, engaged in some great war. There is not one single ship which could attack South Africa the existence and location of which on the outbreak of war will not be known to your Admiralty, and the place where you will be defended will not be in Durban or Port Elizabeth, or Cape Agulhas, but wherever the ships of the enemy are to be found. (Applause.) You will be protected because the only ships to attack you will be destroyed before they can get here. (Applause.) And that is the beginning and the end of the philosophy of sea power—anywhere the enemy is seek him out and destroy him before he can destroy you. There is no analogy between the conditions of sea warfare and the conditions of land warfare. The land is separated by the sea, but the sea is not separated by the land. The sea is all one—and therefore the navy has a universal field of operations. The navy which defends you must be all one and must be directed by one single intelligence.

(Hear, hear.) Now you may think it is far fetched to introduce this subject of sea power at this moment, but it is not. It is not—because of the reason I have given you that the sea is your connection with world politics. It is not—because we are on the eve, our chairman has reminded us, of a convention most critical in the history of South Africa. What that convention will bring forth we do not know; but I am quite sure that, whatever it brings, the truth of what I have attempted to demonstrate to you will remain ever true—that is, that the people of this country in the ultimate result depend for their internal development on the protection of the British navy. (Loud applause.) And, therefore, gentlemen, when you welcome your officers and your seamen and your marines next week or the week after, do so not only in an ebullition of patriotism, but in the profound conviction of what they mean to you—(hear, hear)—and to the country of your adoption—that country to whose development you are contributing so greatly. South Africa, that is white civilised South Africa, was born to the sea, and from the sea only can she be attacked. (Great applause.)

MR. LIONEL PHILLIPS next proposed the toast of "Our Country," and, in doing so, said: The title given—whether by accident or design—to the toast which I have the honour to propose to-night was particularly well chosen. At this critical juncture "Our Country" will be interpreted to mean South Africa or the Transvaal, according to fancy. I prefer to believe, and I trust I am correct in doing so, that South Africa is intended. (Hear, hear). I see you agree. I venture, then, to carry the application of this interpretation a little further, and to express the hope that the delegates from the various Colonies, who are to begin their deliberations next week, will approach the great subject of closer union from the South African and not from the smaller standpoint of the present division of territory. (Hear, hear). Boundaries are of very serious consequence between foreign nationalities. They are surely of minor importance between people under the same flag. (Hear, hear). The formation of the various Colonies of to-day was the outcome of a succession of unfortunate blunders. (Hear, hear). The people who migrated from the parent Colony into the wilds and founded a separate Government there, were the brothers, relatives, and friends of those left behind. The later settlers have established themselves in all the Colonies, but in varying proportions it is true. Broadly speaking, and allowing that in each Colony the white races are not identical, it may nevertheless be said that the people of the Colonies, taken in the aggregate, are the same. Is it not time to put forth a supreme effort to unite them? (Hear, hear). The fact that different, and in some respects conflicting, interests have grown up in these artificially separated portions of the same country seems to me the strongest argument in favour of blotting out the dividing lines that should never have been built up, and making a fresh start. (Hear, hear.) It would be foolish to deny that

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allegiance to the flag that now waves over us, because those who suspect the possibility of treason would dismiss any conclusion based upon such ground as valueless. I wish to rely upon material evidence. It is only necessary to find the answer to one question. Do the leaders of Dutch opinion wish to see a strong, flourishing South Africa, or do they lean towards a weak, sparsely populated, and poverty-stricken country? Without raking unduly into the ashes of the past, it cannot be denied that there was a time when the spirit of unprogressive, pastoral stagnation and a disinclination to be awakened out of a profound lethargy, pervaded the majority. The intrusion of the foreigner, with his nervous energy, was resented, and very naturally, because it disturbed the quiet of life. But things have changed. The war was a rude awakening, and a lesson never to be forgotten in South Africa, and the people know that they can never go back to the slumbering ease of bygone days, but are forced now into activity and competition with the busy world. (Applause). All the evidence that I have been able to gather from personal experience, and by reading the signs of the times, leads to the conclusion that the vast majority of the people in South Africa to-day, including all our enlightened fellow-colonists of Dutch descent, desire to assist in promoting the moral and material greatness of the country. It is common patriotism and common sense. (Hear, hear). How is it to be done? By developing our agricultural and mineral resources. If we succeed, what must result? A vast increase of population attracted from the old world. Where are they likely to come from? The British Isles chiefly. (Hear, hear). After the Transvaal elections, and during the fearful depression encountered, it appeared to me evident that the only hope of us, and for the country, was to endeavour to soften the regulations and to advance the industry, which was only possible with the good will of those in power. (Hear, hear). When we met and discuss affairs they gradually overcome their distrust. They find that they had painted a picture of themselves which was far other in their imaginations. As you all know, the course often succeeds where correspondence fails. We have had a course of many discussions with the Prime Minister of the Colonies. The Colonial Secretary I pointed out that the measures, which they expressed themselves in favour of, to the greatest extent, would probably result in a great deal of trouble in time, and that might imperil their lease of land. Smuts replied, and I give the reply with his permission, that it was the big thing. We would welcome any such thing, and are quite ready to let the future take its course. (Applause). We know that if we bring about a change of opinion (meaning, of course, Englishmen) will be the result. (Hear, hear). That seems to me quite sound. The colleagues of Generals Botha and Smuts, and the friends of their Dutch supporters, are at one with us. The big thing, they have all become Imperialists.



in the best and widest sense. (Applause). The British Empire owes its greatness partly to accident, partly to the heroism of the sons of Britain, but its stability and the high reputation it enjoys in the eyes of the world are due to another cause. That cause is the deep-seated love of freedom and honesty ingrained in its people—(hear, hear)—and their incessant campaign in the interest of progress. Progress in this connection should be spelt with a big P, because it embraces moral, mental, and material development, or, in other words, the big thing. I am convinced that our present Government is as anxious as the Opposition to advance the prosperity of the Transvaal. (Applause). I will certainly do all in my power to help, and I will frankly say that if an attempt should ever be made to restrict the growth of industries or check the influx of population I will actively join an Opposition, no matter what party may be in power. (Applause). The only thing that keeps me out of the attractive political arena is the belief that I can serve South Africa better by devoting all my energies to her material advancement. (Hear, hear). Forgive me for introducing the personal note, but I make no claim to diplomatic finesse, and merely say what I believe to be the truth out of my heart. (Applause). And now a final word. I am a staunch advocate of union on fair lines. I refrain from offering any suggestions, because I know that a policy of give and take must prevail, as Lord Selborne pointed out in the eloquent speech to which we have just listened. The compromises made in federating the thirteen States in the American Union teach us that. Definite proposals, if they met with popular favour, could only embarrass the Convention. I desire to help, not to obstruct. Many sacrifices are warranted to achieve union. Once bind South Africans in links of national brotherhood, and the world will smile upon us. Our credit will improve, and a great future is in store for us. But, apart from our own progress, a broader vista opens the horizon, namely, our standing among the other dependencies of the British Empire. In time we will build up a nation able to take care of itself, and to rank high in the forces of the world. Who shall to-day put a limit upon the lustre of our destiny? South Africans will, I am sure, always be ready to fight with our sister nations if the Empire should be in danger. To-day, the British Navy, of which His Excellency has spoken patrols our shores, and keeps us inviolate from foreign attack. Perhaps some day we may take a proud part in supporting it, or in building a fleet for ourselves, to be used in co-operation. (Applause). In time of peace the marine traffic to the East goes by the Suez Canal, but in time of war the sinking of a single hulk in that narrow passage would block the way, and cause our harbours to become of vital importance. Should the great struggle between East and West arise, our help and strategic position may then prove the determining factor. What Gibraltar is to Europe, the Cape is to the world. Therefore, South Africa from the Imperial standpoint, takes the foremost rank. We have reached

the parting of the ways. Whether we shall travel upon the road or union that leads to greatness, or take the wrong turning into the wilderness of strife and barren effort, depends upon the work of our delegates. May they be inspired with lofty aims and breadth of view, as well as with patience and determination to triumph over the difficulties in the path. With grave issues before us, let us hold in view the precepts of Polonius:—

“This above all; to thine own self be true,  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

I give you the toast of “Our Country.” (Loud applause.)

MR. H. J. HORMEYR, in replying to the toast, said that it implied a nation. The question was still asked—“Are we a nation?” He had not the slightest doubt about it. A nation was born in the crucible of trial and suffering. Their Pioneers had gone out into the trackless waste, they had contended with wild beasts, with disease, with all manner of obstacles and trials. They had compelled the sullen earth to yield up her treasures whether of agriculture or of minerals, and then had come the war with its bloodshed, with its pain, but also with its ennobling and purifying effects. They still stood at the bar of public opinion and still pressed for judgment at the tribunal of their own hearts; still urged the issue to themselves. No, the days of the rule *nisi* were behind them. They had shown full and sufficient cause and they had secured a unanimous judgment in their favour from the highest Court of Appeal. (Applause.) He spoke of the difficulty of ascribing reasons for love of one’s country and of the necessity of realising the proper spirit of patriotism. They had always, and would still in the future, welcome with open arms those who came to the country from across the water to throw in their lot with the people, but they had as little use as a toad for side-pockets for that low product which paused in South Africa to regain its breath—the globe-trotter—and who cleared off to confer the benefit of his presence elsewhere. They could not continue to exist in small States—weak, jealous, always endeavouring to batten upon each other. The people desired and needed closer union. Was it not a great thing to look forward to one great country from Table Bay extending to the half of the African continent. There were still the elements of party strife, but he prayed them, heed them not. Love was the remedy for all poisons. (Applause.)

ARCHDEACON FURSE next proposed the toast of “The Pioneers,” in which he urged everyone to keep the country white, MR. CLEM WEBB suitably responding.

The toast of “The Press” was proposed by MR. A. DICKSON, and responded to by MR. POTTER, the function closing with the singing of the National Anthem and “Auld Lang Syne.”

**CONSTITUTION**  
**AND**  
**RULES AND REGULATIONS**  
**OF THE**  
**RAND PIONEERS**  
(INCORPORATED).

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(Revised to 23rd February, 1907.)

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1. The name of the Association shall be the "RAND PIONEERS."

2. The object of the Association is to maintain the *esprit de corps* amongst those who came to the Rand in the early days of the Goldfields, and made it their permanent residence, and amongst their sons or direct male descendants; and for that purpose the Association may *inter alia* acquire, by purchase or otherwise, premises for the use of the Members.

3. The qualification of a Member shall be that he had resided continuously on the Rand for what in the opinion of the Committee will be considered a reasonable period previous to the 31st December, 1890, or, having arrived shortly before that time, have remained as a resident for a further period of at least two years thereafter. The sons and direct male descendants of full age of Members or Pioneers who are, or might have been eligible as Members, shall also be entitled to Membership.

4. The formation of a Branch of the Association to be called the "RAND WOMEN PIONEERS" shall be competent, and, in the event of such formation, the present Constitution and Rules shall apply to such Branch, *mutatis mutandis*. An entrance fee of 10/6, and an annual subscription of 10/6 shall be payable in respect of Membership of such Branch.

5. Applications for admission as Members must be in writing, and must be accompanied by particulars of the candidate's full name, occupation and address, the date of his arrival and period of residence on the Rand, and such other information as by the Managing Committee be deemed necessary to enable it to judge of the applicant's eligibility. Applications must be signed by two Members of the Association, who will vouch for the correctness of the statements therein.

6. Applications for admission as Members must be submitted to the next ensuing meeting of the Managing Committee, who are empowered to elect or reject such applicants by ballot or in such other manner as it may think fit.

7. All Members shall on election pay an entrance fee of One Guinea, and in addition, a subscription of One Guinea, but in the case of members elected during the last quarter of the financial year, the sum payable by them in respect of subscription shall only be 5/3. The yearly subscription thereafter will be One Guinea, payable in advance on or before the 1st September of each year.

8. Members in arrear with their subscriptions or other payments to the Association shall not be competent to vote on any occasion.

9. On the election of a new Member, the Secretary shall notify the same to him, and shall furnish him with a copy of the Rules and Regulations, and call upon him to pay the amount of his entrance fee and subscription; and until the same shall be paid, he shall not be entitled to the privileges of Membership. If the amount be not paid within one month from the date of such notification, the election shall be void. As the payment of these sums will entitle a Member to enjoy every benefit of the Association, so such payment by him shall be considered as his distinct acknowledgment of and acquiescence in the Rules and Regulations of the Association.

10. Any Member desirous of resigning his Membership may tender his resignation to the Committee, who shall accept the same, provided all amounts due by him to the Association shall have been paid.

11. If it should come to the notice of the Committee that any Member of the Association has been guilty of any improper or ungentlemanly conduct, and it be satisfied, on the representations made of the truth of the allegations, such member shall be subject to one or more of the following penalties:—

- (a) To be suspended from membership for such period as the Committee may think fit;
- (b) To be called upon by the Committee to resign;
- (c) To be expelled;
- (d) To be expelled and declared ineligible for re-election;

Provided, however, that such Member may appeal to a General Meeting of Members.

12. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Managing Committee to be elected from the Members. The Committee shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and nine other Members, who shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association. Nominations for the Committee, signed by two Members of the Association, shall be handed in to the Secretary not later than the day prior to the meeting.

Members of Committee shall be eligible for re-election without notice.

13. So long as they do not conflict with these presents, the Committee shall have

- (a) the right to make such Bye-Laws as they think desirable for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Association.
- (b) the right to appoint a Secretary and Treasurer and such further officials as they may approve, at such remuneration as it may fix and determine.
- (c) the custody and the control of all papers, documents, records, etc., presented to, and the property of the Association.

Three Members of the Committee shall form a quorum, and the Committee shall meet at circumstances require.

14. Any Member of the Committee who shall without leave absent himself from three consecutive meetings of the Committee shall *ipso facto* cease to be a Member of the Committee. Vacancies occurring in the Committee at any time not within one month before the date of the Annual General Meeting, shall be filled up by the remaining members. Such new Members will only hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

15. All Accounts against the Association shall be submitted to the Committee for settlement.

16. The Banking account of the Association shall be kept at a Johannesburg Bank, in the name of the "RAND PIONEERS." All cheques drawn on the account shall be signed by two Members of the Committee and countersigned by the Secretary.

17. The Annual General Meeting of the Members shall be held in the second week in October, of which not less than fourteen days' notice shall be given, for the purpose of receiving a report on the general affairs of the Association, together with a financial statement to 31st August preceding, and for the election of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year. Fifteen Members shall

form a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes, unless otherwise provided for in these rules. All votes shall be taken by a show of hands unless a ballot is demanded by not less than five members. The Chairman shall fix the time and mode of such ballot. The meeting may be adjourned and re-adjourned by a majority of votes.

18. The Managing Committee shall have the power to call a Special General Meeting at any time, and must do so on receiving a requisition to that effect, signed by not less than ten Members of the Association, specifying the objects of such meeting. At such meeting, of which not less than seven days' notice shall be given, no other matter than that named by the Committee or in the requisition shall be taken into consideration. In cases of special urgency, the Committee shall be entitled in their discretion to dispense with the required notice of meeting. The meeting may be adjourned or re-adjourned by a majority of votes.

19. All Members of the Association shall communicate their addresses from time to time to the Secretary, who shall keep an official Register of the Members' addresses.

20. In cases of doubt as to the strict meaning of any rule or bye-law, the interpretation of the Committee shall be binding on Members.

21. No new rule or alteration of rules shall at any time be made without the sanction of two-thirds of the Members present and voting at a General Meeting (Special or otherwise). A copy of such rule or proposed alteration shall lay for inspection at the Secretary's office for at least seven days before such meeting, and notice thereof shall be given to the Members by circular.

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Nature has lavished her favours more bountifully upon some parts of South Africa than upon others, but is that any reason for those who dwell in the richer localities to blow themselves out with pride, or to assume any air of superiority towards their more numerous if less well favoured neighbours? (Applause). No, gentlemen, if union is to be accomplished; it will be because the problems are faced in a generous and neighbourly manner. (Hear, hear). At the same time, it may be well to point out that the less fortunate must not be too greedy. (Applause). It is true that the financially strong may, in the first instance, appear to be losing something by an alliance with the financially weak, but there is a credit side to that account which cannot be expressed in figures. It can be stated in terms, however, as security and economy at home, and credit and confidence abroad, which may in turn be translated into expansion and prosperity. (Applause). It would, I conceive, be out of place to-night to discuss in detail any plan for the common assumption of debts, for the control of railways and Customs, or for the establishment of a common exchequer, but I believe I am giving voice to your sentiments in urging that these questions should not be approached in any niggardly spirit. (Applause). The question of pecuniary effect may rank among the most difficult to be dealt with, but that an equitable solution can be found admits of no doubt. Before leaving the sordid question, let me observe that if the negotiations should fail and a tariff war ensue, the Transvaal would not by any means have everything its own way. It is a popular fallacy to imagine we are invulnerable. (Hear, hear). Another subject that must also be settled at the Convention is that of representation. The complex question as to how the Upper and Lower Houses are to be constituted and endowed with authority, what shall be the qualification for the franchise, and how it is to be exercised, so far, at least, as the white population is concerned, must be definitely settled in the Constitution. (Hear, hear). The people of South Africa would not be prepared to leave so vital a matter to the discretion of a scratch majority in the first unified Parliament. (Hear, hear). I will not presume to suggest any basis or to pronounce upon the merits of proportional representation, or any other form of expressing the popular will, but I think you will agree that equal value should be given to every vote, and the system most acceptable will be that by which votes are not wasted and minorities are fairly represented in the legislature. The Witwatersrand, by virtue of its great importance, will naturally scan proposals for its representation with attentive and even jealous eyes. (Hear, hear). The third subject is that of native policy. It is far too grave a matter to enter deeply into to-night. That the problem is supremely difficult and opens a limitless field for divergency of view is indisputable. Upon one aspect of the matter I am sure fellow pioneers will agree, namely, that in our dealings with the natives we should be open and honest. (Hear, hear). We should make it clear, for instance,



that we would never agree to the possibility of being ruled by the native vote. We should be equally straightforward in another direction. Whatever rights or privileges are conferred upon the natives should be real and not sham. Nothing could be worse than the pretence of giving and the actuality of withholding. (Hear, hear). It appears quite possible to federate, or even to unify, without coming to any settlement upon this question. I should prefer some serious attempt to grapple with the problem, because the policy of drift is not usually wise, and may lay us open to a charge of moral cowardice in the future. (Hear, hear). We may be certain that no steps taken to-day can be a solution for all time. Frankly, the policy of rigid exclusion does not seem either wise, just, or workable—(hear, hear)—but it is necessary in opening the door at all to see clearly what the effect will be, and to retain power for regulating the size of the aperture. So many courses are possible, none of which could be briefly examined, that I will say nothing more upon the subject to-night. Leaving aside the dominant subjects referred to, everything else is subsidiary. In the case of unification arrangements will be necessary for carrying on the administration pending the effective interference of the unified Government. Obviously in so wide an area much devolution of power to local bodies will be essential, and far less costly than the present system. (Applause). The site of the new capital—a thorny question, I admit, and one they have not yet succeeded in settling in Australia—could, in the absence of agreement, be postponed for a few years. Large as it bulks in the eyes of aspiring towns, it is really a minor question beside the great problems. (Hear, hear). The essential condition is that the delegates should approach their task from a broad Imperial standpoint, and not in any party or parochial spirit. Noble works are not reared in an atmosphere of grab and suspicion, or, as that great Irishman Burke put it, “great empires and little minds go ill together.” (Hear, hear). When I speak of the party spirit, it is not in disparagement of the good work done during the last session by the party in power or the party out of power. But the Convention is meeting to frame a Constitution for the South African Dominion or Commonwealth, to weld us into a nation. It is not to juggle with our rights or our liberties. It is not to resort to ingenious political trickery for the benefit of any section. (Hear, hear). Party distinctions are ephemeral; they are landmarks traced in sand; the union, when it comes, must be “an ever fixed mark that looks on tempests and is never shaken.” You hear people talk of a Dutch majority and possible danger to Imperial interests. They do not usually give utterance to this fear in high tones, but whisper it sotto voce—the more insidious for that. Gentlemen, to-night I speak as a pioneer to pioneers, and, above all, as an Englishman. I wish to face this question openly, and by the light of cold-blooded reason. I intend purposely to avoid the realms of sentiment, and I will lay no stress upon the honour of those who have solemnly pledged their

allegiance to the flag that now waves over us, because those who suspect the possibility of treason would dismiss any conclusion based upon such ground as valueless. I wish to rely upon material evidence. It is only necessary to find the answer to one question. Do the leaders of Dutch opinion wish to see a strong, flourishing South Africa, or do they lean towards a weak, sparsely populated, and poverty-stricken country? Without raking unduly into the ashes of the past, it cannot be denied that there was a time when the spirit of unprogressive, pastoral stagnation and a disinclination to be awakened out of a profound lethargy, pervaded the majority. The intrusion of the foreigner, with his nervous energy, was resented, and very naturally, because it disturbed the quiet of life. But things have changed. The war was a rude awakening, and a lesson never to be forgotten in South Africa, and the people know that they can never go back to the slumbering ease of bygone days, but are forced now into activity and competition with the busy world. (Applause). All the evidence that I have been able to gather from personal experience, and by reading the signs of the times, leads to the conclusion that the vast majority of the people in South Africa to-day, including all our enlightened fellow-colonists of Dutch descent, desire to assist in promoting the moral and material greatness of the country. It is common patriotism and common sense. (Hear, hear). How is it to be done? By developing our agricultural and mineral resources. If we succeed, what must result? A vast increase of population attracted from the old world. Where are they likely to come from? The British Isles chiefly. (Hear, hear). After the Transvaal elections, and during the fearful depression that we encountered, it appeared to me evident that the only hope for all of us, and for the country, was to endeavour to soften the hostile relations and to advance the industry, which was only possible with the good will of those in power. (Hear, hear). When people meet and discuss affairs they gradually overcome their prejudices and distrust. They find that they had painted a wrong picture of each other in their imaginations. As you all know, personal intercourse often succeeds where correspondence fails. Well, in the course of many discussions with the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary I pointed out that the expansion of industries, which they expressed themselves in favour of seeing to the fullest extent, would probably result in a great increase of population in time, and that might imperil their lease of power. General Smuts replied, and I give the reply with his consent: "We want the big thing. We would welcome any number of newcomers, and are quite ready to let the future take care of itself. (Applause). We know that if we bring about prosperity your people (meaning, of course, Englishmen) will support us." (Hear, hear). That seems to me quite sound. Assuming that the colleagues of Generals Botha and Smuts, and the enlightened section of their Dutch supporters, are at one with them in wanting the big thing, they have all become Imperialists

in the best and widest sense. (Applause). The British Empire owes its greatness partly to accident, partly to the heroism of the sons of Britain, but its stability and the high reputation it enjoys in the eyes of the world are due to another cause. That cause is the deep-seated love of freedom and honesty ingrained in its people—(hear, hear)—and their incessant campaign in the interest of progress. Progress in this connection should be spelt with a big P, because it embraces moral, mental, and material development, or, in other words, the big thing. I am convinced that our present Government is as anxious as the Opposition to advance the prosperity of the Transvaal. (Applause). I will certainly do all in my power to help, and I will frankly say that if an attempt should ever be made to restrict the growth of industries or check the influx of population I will actively join an Opposition, no matter what party may be in power. (Applause). The only thing that keeps me out of the attractive political arena is the belief that I can serve South Africa better by devoting all my energies to her material advancement. (Hear, hear). Forgive me for introducing the personal note, but I make no claim to diplomatic finesse, and merely say what I believe to be the truth out of my heart. (Applause). And now a final word. I am a staunch advocate of union on fair lines. I refrain from offering any suggestions, because I know that a policy of give and take must prevail, as Lord Selborne pointed out in the eloquent speech to which we have just listened. The compromises made in federating the thirteen States in the American Union teach us that. Definite proposals, if they met with popular favour, could only embarrass the Convention. I desire to help, not to obstruct. Many sacrifices are warranted to achieve union. Once bind South Africans in links of national brotherhood, and the world will smile upon us. Our credit will improve, and a great future is in store for us. But, apart from our own progress, a broader vista opens the horizon, namely, our standing among the other dependencies of the British Empire. In time we will build up a nation able to take care of itself, and to rank high in the forces of the world. Who shall to-day put a limit upon the lustre of our destiny? South Africans will, I am sure, always be ready to fight with our sister nations if the Empire should be in danger. To-day, the British Navy, of which His Excellency has spoken patrols our shores, and keeps us inviolate from foreign attack. Perhaps some day we may take a proud part in supporting it, or in building a fleet for ourselves, to be used in co-operation. (Applause). In time of peace the marine traffic to the East goes by the Suez Canal, but in time of war the sinking of a single hulk in that narrow passage would block the way, and cause our harbours to become of vital importance. Should the great struggle between East and West arise, our help and strategic position may then prove the determining factor. What Gibraltar is to Europe, the Cape is to the world. Therefore, South Africa from the Imperial standpoint, takes the foremost rank. We have reached

the parting of the ways. Whether we shall travel upon the road or union that leads to greatness, or take the wrong turning into the wilderness of strife and barren effort, depends upon the work of our delegates. May they be inspired with lofty aims and breadth of view, as well as with patience and determination to triumph over the difficulties in the path. With grave issues before us, let us hold in view the precepts of Polonius:—

“This above all; to thine own self be true,  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

I give you the toast of “Our Country.” (Loud applause.)

MR. H. J. HOFMEYER, in replying to the toast, said that it implied a nation. The question was still asked—“Are we a nation?” He had not the slightest doubt about it. A nation was born in the crucible of trial and suffering. Their Pioneers had gone out into the trackless waste, they had contended with wild beasts, with disease, with all manner of obstacles and trials. They had compelled the sullen earth to yield up her treasures whether of agriculture or of minerals, and then had come the war with its bloodshed, with its pain, but also with its ennobling and purifying effects. They still stood at the bar of public opinion and still pressed for judgment at the tribunal of their own hearts; still urged the issue to themselves. No, the days of the rule *nisi* were behind them. They had shown full and sufficient cause and they had secured a unanimous judgment in their favour from the highest Court of Appeal. (Applause.) He spoke of the difficulty of ascribing reasons for love of one's country and of the necessity of realising the proper spirit of patriotism. They had always, and would still in the future, welcome with open arms those who came to the country from across the water to throw in their lot with the people, but they had as little use as a toad for side-pockets for that low product which paused in South Africa to regain its breath—the globe-trotter—and who cleared off to confer the benefit of his presence elsewhere. They could not continue to exist in small States—weak, jealous, always endeavouring to batten upon each other. The people desired and needed closer union. Was it not a great thing to look forward to one great country from Table Bay extending to the half of the African continent. There were still the elements of party strife, but he prayed them, heed them not. Love was the remedy for all poisons. (Applause.)

ARCHDEACON FURSE next proposed the toast of “The Pioneers,” in which he urged everyone to keep the country white, MR. CLEM WEBB suitably responding.

The toast of “The Press” was proposed by MR. A. DICKSON, and responded to by MR. POTTER, the function closing with the singing of the National Anthem and “Auld Lang Syne.”

**CONSTITUTION**  
**AND**  
**RULES AND REGULATIONS**  
**OF THE**  
**RAND PIONEERS**  
(INCORPORATED).

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(Revised to 23rd February, 1907.)

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1. The name of the Association shall be the "RAND PIONEERS."

2. The object of the Association is to maintain the *esprit de corps* amongst those who came to the Rand in the early days of the Goldfields, and made it their permanent residence, and amongst their sons or direct male descendants; and for that purpose the Association may *inter alia* acquire, by purchase or otherwise, premises for the use of the Members.

3. The qualification of a Member shall be that he had resided continuously on the Rand for what in the opinion of the Committee will be considered a reasonable period previous to the 31st December, 1890, or, having arrived shortly before that time, have remained as a resident for a further period of at least two years thereafter. The sons and direct male descendants of full age of Members or Pioneers who are, or might have been eligible as Members, shall also be entitled to Membership.

4. The formation of a Branch of the Association to be called the "RAND WOMEN PIONEERS" shall be competent, and, in the event of such formation, the present Constitution and Rules shall apply to such Branch, *mutatis mutandis*. An entrance fee of 10/6, and an annual subscription of 10/6 shall be payable in respect of Membership of such Branch.

5. Applications for admission as Members must be in writing, and must be accompanied by particulars of the candidate's full name, occupation and address, the date of his arrival and period of residence on the Rand, and such other information as by the Managing Committee be deemed necessary to enable it to judge of the applicant's eligibility. Applications must be signed by two Members of the Association, who will vouch for the correctness of the statements therein.

6. Applications for admission as Members must be submitted to the next ensuing meeting of the Managing Committee, who are empowered to elect or reject such applicants by ballot or in such other manner as it may think fit.

7. All Members shall on election pay an entrance fee of One Guinea, and in addition, a subscription of One Guinea, but in the case of members elected during the last quarter of the financial year, the sum payable by them in respect of subscription shall only be  $\frac{5}{3}$ . The yearly subscription thereafter will be One Guinea, payable in advance on or before the 1st September of each year.

8. Members in arrear with their subscriptions or other payments to the Association shall not be competent to vote on any occasion.

9. On the election of a new Member, the Secretary shall notify the same to him, and shall furnish him with a copy of the Rules and Regulations, and call upon him to pay the amount of his entrance fee and subscription; and until the same shall be paid, he shall not be entitled to the privileges of Membership. If the amount be not paid within one month from the date of such notification, the election shall be void. As the payment of these sums will entitle a Member to enjoy every benefit of the Association, so such payment by him shall be considered as his distinct acknowledgment of and acquiescence in the Rules and Regulations of the Association.

10. Any Member desirous of resigning his Membership may tender his resignation to the Committee, who shall accept the same, provided all amounts due by him to the Association shall have been paid.

11. If it should come to the notice of the Committee that any Member of the Association has been guilty of any improper or ungentlemanly conduct, and it be satisfied, on the representations made of the truth of the allegations, such member shall be subject to one or more of the following penalties:—

- (a) To be suspended from membership for such period as the Committee may think fit;
- (b) To be called upon by the Committee to resign;
- (c) To be expelled;
- (d) To be expelled and declared ineligible for re-election;

Provided, however, that such Member may appeal to a General Meeting of Members.

Leake, C. H. ....	Box 1869, J'burg	1888
Leake, E. O. ....	Box 81, J'burg	1887
*Leonard, Hon. J. W. ....	(Deceased)	1888
Leslie, Dr. George ....	78, Jeppe St., J'burg	1888
Leslie, J. H. ....	Rand Club, J'burg	1887
Levy, Hyman ....	Box 47, Germiston	April, 1890
Lezard, Ed. Joseph ....	Box 2756, J'burg	June, 1889
Lezard, Ernest ....	Box 2756, J'burg	Oct, 1889
Lichtheim, B. ....	Box 1618, J'burg	
*Liddle, Fred ....	Box 769, J'burg	1888
Liddle, Horace S. ....	Box 128, J'burg	Mar, 1889
Liddle, Joseph ....	Box 128, J'burg	Mar, 1890
Lissack, Simeon ....	New Stock Exchange Build- ings, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Lloyd, Evan ....	P.O. East Rand	Aug, 1890
Locke, John L. ....	Premier Diamond Mine, Cullinan	1888
Loewenstein, Simon ....	Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany	Dec, 1886
Lomborg, Henry .... **		June, 1887
Long, T. Clement ....	(Deceased)	Sep 1, 1889
Loveday, M.L.A., R. K. ....	Box 322, Pretoria	July, 1886
†Lowe, E. C. ....	Box 5268, J'burg	Sep 16, 1887
Lubbers, Martinus W. R. ....	Box 1807, J'burg	Apr 21, 1890
Lucas, A. Bisset ....	Box 7, Florida	Nov, 1886
Mackay, James H. ....	Rissik Street, J'burg	Nov, 1888
Mackintosh, Alexander ....	Box 3149, J'burg	Sept 8, 1890
Mann, C. S. ....	Box 3126, J'burg	Sep, 1888
Manners, C. E. ....	Nigel G.M. Co., Nigel	June, 1888
Manning, Arthur Hope ....	Box 88, Heidelberg	Aug 21, 1887
Marquardt, H. C. ....	Box 102, Fordsburg	Oct 21, 1888
Marshall, Fred W. ....	8, Appolonia St, Troyeville	Sep, 1889
Marshall, Henry Brown ....	Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire, Scotland	June, 1886
Martlew, Charles .... **		Dec 5, 1888
Marx, Charles ....	Box 183, J'burg	Feb, 1888
Masur, Joseph F. ....	Box 21, Machadodorp	Sep 14, 1885
Mathias, Captain G. M. ....	(Deceased)	1887
Matterson, Charles ....	Box 4612, J'burg	
Matthews, E. Lindley ....	Box 32, Denver	Pioneer's Son
*Matthews, Dr. J. Wright ....	Box 437, J'burg	Nov, 1888
Maturin, D. C. .... **		June, 1889
Mawhey, Edwin Walter ....	Box 558, J'burg	Nov 8, 1889
Mayhew, Arthur M. ....	Rand Club, J'burg	June, 1889
*Maynard, Major ....	Rand Club, J'burg	May 11, 1886
McCowat, R. L. ....	Box 318, J'burg	April, 1887
McEwan, senr., Wm. ....	72, Noord St., J'burg	Nov, 1887
McEwan, Jr. William ....	Box 3324, J'burg	Mar, 1889
McIvor, John ....	Box 2732, J'burg	1887
McLaren, Thomas ....	Box 1034, J'burg	Mar 31, 1889
McLea, John H. ....	Box 2412, J'burg	Oct 26, 1886
McLea, M. K. ....	Box 3324, J'burg	Sept 12, 1889
McMillan, F. Douglas .... **		Sept 4, 1888
McNollan, James E. ....	Box 4998, J'burg	1888
Meikle, Arthur ....	Box 795, J'burg	Mar, 1889
Meinties, Christian ....	Box 149, J'burg	June, 1887
Meischke, M. C. A. ....	Box 1169, J'burg	July, 1889
Molles, Percival John ....	Box 101, J'burg	Jan 19, 1889
Melville, E. H. V. ....	Box 719, J'burg	Oct, 1888
Melville, L. F. ....	Box 3466, J'burg	Jan 27, 1886

Mendelssohn, Emanuel	Box 94, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Mennie, George	Box 321, J'burg	Nov, 1888
Mennie, George A.	41, Catherine Avenue, Hill- brow, J'burg	Pioneer's Son
Miles, A. E.	105, Doran St., Jeppes	Oct 15, 1886
Minnaar, S. I.	Box 1500, J'burg	June, 1888
Miller, R. C. Hall	**	May, 1888
Mitchell, Joseph	Box 2138, J'burg	Feb, 1888
Mitchell, W. E. C.	Box 1056, J'burg	Oct, 1889
Moir, T. W. G.	**	
*Möller, Fred J.	Box 25, J'burg	
Möller, J. M.	(Deceased)	Feb, 1889
Morison, M. W. J.	Honey Bird Kop Farm, P.O. Westacre Junc- tion, Rhodesia	Sept, 1888
Morgan, H. Egerton	Box 176, Boksburg	Sept, 1887
Morris, A. Ernest	Box 1195, J'burg	Jan, 1888
Morris, Hyman	147, Smit St., Hospital Hill, J'burg	May 30, 1887
Morton, Frank Willoughby	76, Ameshoff Street	July, 1889
Mosenthal, Charles Fred	Goldfields Hotel	1885
Mostert, A. M.	Box 1954, J'burg	Sept, 1886
Mottram, Samuel	President St., J'burg	Aug, 1888
Mudge, Geo. James	Box 284, Durban	1887
Munro, R. R. H.	Box 684, J'burg	Feb, 1889
Murgatroyd, Herbert Booth	(Deceased)	June, 1887
Murphy, James	Box 5046, J'burg	July 13, 1886
Murray, Dr.	Box 105, J'burg	Oct, 1888
Nathan, Edmund	Box 4193, J'burg	Sept 12, 1886
Nelson, C. E.	Box 755, J'burg	Feb, 1889
Nettleton, Spencer	Box 221, J'burg	1887
Neubauer, Paul	Box 28, Springs	July, 1887
Nicholls, John	Box 1362, J'burg	Feb, 1887
Nicolson, Alfred H.	Box 47, J'burg	Feb, 1887
Nielson, Carl Renhold	Box 2566, J'burg	Mar 12, 1887
Niven, A. Mackie	Box 2365, J'burg	Aug, 1888
Niven, Adam Y.	Box 922, J'burg	Jun 6, 1889
Niven, J. W. C.	Box 4022, J'burg	May, 1888
Noble, John Arthur	Box 1866, J'burg	Jun 15, 1890
Norsworthy, Arthur Edward	Randfontein Estates, Rand- fontein	Apr, 1889
North, Alfred Ernest	Box 4424, J'burg	Feb, 1890
North, W. J. R.	Box 114, Roodepoort	Sept, 1888
*Nourse, T. M. C.	Volksrust	Mar, 1887
Noyce, Fred A.	Noycedale, P.O. Nigel	Mar, 1886
O'Brien, Charles	Box 189, Fordsburg	Dec, 1889
Ogilvie, J. C.	Tweffontein Colliery, P.O. Minnaar	Jan, 1889
Ogilvie, P. A.	Box 418, J'burg	Dec 24, 1884
O'Reilly, M.D., James	Heidelberg Club, Heidel- berg	May, 1889
Orr, Robert	Box 1099, J'burg	Oct, 1889
Osborn, Philip B.	Box 1242, J'burg	1888
Osborne, A.	**	Jan, 1888
Owen, O. W.	National Bank of S.A., London	Apr, 1890
Paddon, G. W.	c/o Box 365, J'burg	Sept, 1886
Palmer, Herbert	**	1887
†Papenfus, H. B.	Box 5155, J'burg	Feb, 1887



Parker, Edmond	Box 109, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Parker, Charles E.	Box 314, J'burg	
Parker, Walter E.	Box 795, J'burg	Nov, 1889
Parkes, J. S.	Box 1660, J'burg	1886
Parkin, F. W.	Box 2386, J'burg	Dec, 1888
Partridge, L. U.	Box 1434, J'burg	1889
Pascoe, John	Box 360, Krugersdorp	May 8, 1888
Pascoe, R. Inglis	Box 774, J'burg	Oct 25, 1887
Paterson, Joseph	115, De Korte St, J'burg	Dec 1, 1887
Pedersen, L.	Rand Club	Nov 26, 1887
Pegler, Chas. Alfred	(Deceased)	June, 1887
Peirson, J. Waldie	Box 561, J'burg	June, 1889
Pellow, F. Edwin	Box 5298, J'burg	Nov 22, 1887
Perks, Thomas	7, Illovo Bldgs., J'burg	1889
Perring, C. C.	Box 5857, J'burg	July, 1889
Perrow, Edward	92, Winchester House	Mar 25, 1889
Phillips, Lionel	Box 149, J'burg	Sept, 1889
Pitt, Arthur A.	Box 5400, J'burg	Pioneer's Son
Pitt, Colin Hamilton	Box 6, Germiston	Pioneer's Son
Pitt, Ernest H.	Premier Diamond Mine, Cullinan, nr Pretoria,	Pioneer's Son
Pitt, Harry T.	(Deceased)	Sept, 1886
†Pitt, R. G. Campbell	Box 5400, J'burg	Aug 20, 1888
Pitt, R. H.	Postmaster, Heidelberg	Dec 1, 1889
Pitt, Thomas Gordon	Box 5400, J'burg	Pioneer's Son
Pitts, John	Box 483, J'burg	1889
Pollak, Otto	Box 512, J'burg	Apr 1, 1889
Pope, Joseph	**	Apr, 1888
Pope, Richard John	(Deceased)	June, 1889
Pope, William Joseph	Box 67, Denver	June, 1889
Pope, W. T.	Box 2448, J'burg	1888
Pott, William	Box 1146, J'burg	June, 1889
*Purchas, T. A. R.	Box 272, J'burg	Nov 28, 1888
Quick, Stephen Pearce	Box 1, Knights	Sept, 1889
Quin, W. J.	Box 186, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Quinn, M.L.A., J. W.	Box 1454, J'burg	Oct, 1889
Quinton, Francis J.	Box 662, J'burg	May, 1889
Rabinson, Woolf	Grand Station Hotel, Jeppes	Jan 8, 1888
Railton, E. J.	Box 2765, J'burg	Nov, 1887
Raine, Cuthbert	Box 788, J'burg	Jan, 1888
Raine, Frederick	Box 788, J'burg	1890
Rainier, J. H.	Box 126, J'burg	Mar 10, 1889
Rapaport, Isidore	Box 2173, J'burg	1887
Raphaely, Siegfried	Box 5996, J'burg	Dec 1, 1888
Rapley, W. A.	**	June, 1887
†Rathbone, Edgar P.	Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.	April, 1889
Rattray, W. G.	P.O. Craighall	1888
Rees, R. G.	Box 1217, J'burg	May 30, 1887
Reid, Arthur H.	Box 746, J'burg	Nov, 1887
Reid, B. B.	Box 746, J'burg	Mar, 1886
Reid, Walter	Box 746, J'burg	1889
Relly, Cullis	**	Jan, 1888
Renner, Robert	Box 1063, J'burg	June 11, 1890
Ridgway, J. M.	228, Anderson Street	Aug, 1886
Rissik, Cornelius	Stock Exchange, J'burg	June, 1886
Rintoul, David	Box 609, J'burg	Dec, 1889
Rivas, Francis Edward	Box 152, Klerksdorp	Sept 12, 1887
Rivas, P. A.	180, New Stock Exch.	July 25, 1888

Rivas, L. L. ....**		Oct 1, 1888
Roberts, Richard ... ..	Box 6, Germiston	May 1, 1888
Robertson, Andrew R. ... ..	Wolhuter G.M. Co.	1887
Rockey, W. ....	Box 790, J'burg	May 5, 1887
Rogers, G. H. ....	(Deceased)	Sept, 1886
Rogers, H. A. ....	Box 4602, J'burg	1888
Rogers, Henry Pearson ... ..	Box 310, J'burg	Mar 1889
Rogers, W. H. ....	(Deceased)	1886
Roos, Frank H. de ... ..	Box 515, J'burg	June 15, 1887
Roos, John L. de ... ..	Box 75, J'burg	Dec 3, 1886
Rosen, Barnard ... ..	Marlborough House, Eloff Street	1887
Rosen, Julius ... ..	Marlborough House, Eloff Street	May, 1887
Ross, J. M. ....	Box 1052, J'burg	Jan, 1889
Rothkugel, Jacob ... ..	Box 100, J'burg	Aug 10, 1886
Roux, J. F. ....	New Modderfontein G.M. Co., Benoni	June 1, 1888
Roy, M.L.C., John ... ..	1, Pearse St., D'fontein	July, 1887
Sandiford, Edward ... ..	Box 2195, J'burg	Feb, 1889
Saner, C. B. ....	Box 1145, J'burg	June, 1890
Saner, H. E. ....	Box 3394, J'burg	June, 1889
Saner, R. B. ....	Box 370, J'burg	June, 1889
Sassersath, I. ....	Box 1201, J'burg	Oct, 1889
Schlesinger, Carl ... ..	Box 1082, J'burg	Feb, 1889
Schlimmer, Frederick ... ..	Box 1396, J'burg	Mar, 1889
Schlesinger, Jacques ... ..	Box 1455, J'burg	Nov, 1889
Schmidt, F. E. ....	Africander Proprietary Gold Mines, Ltd., Klerksdorp	June, 1889
Schroder, Gustav ... ..	Box 2406, J'burg	Feb 1, 1890
Schuler, C. R. ....	Box 4298, J'burg	Dec, 1888
Schuller, Oscar H. ....	Box 4427, J'burg	Nov, 1889
Schuller, Otto ... ..	Box 4427, J'burg	Dec, 1888
Schuller, William O. ....	(Deceased)	Nov 25, 1889
Schuurman, Dirk J. ....	Box 1011, J'burg	June, 1887
Scribbins, Alfred ... ..	Box 3737, J'burg	September, 1887
Scrimgeour, Richard ... ..	Box 1333, J'burg	Aug 15, 1889
Seehigsohn, W. S. ....	Box 447, J'burg	June, 1886
Semmelink, Herman ... ..	Box 1634, J'burg	July 25, 1889
Shaw, W. H. ....	Box 455, Germiston	Oct, 1887
Shawe, William ... ..	Box 2977, J'burg	Apr, 1887
Shave, Geo. Codner ... ..	Box 1231, J'burg	Sept, 1887
Shanahan, F. J. ... ..	Stand 1163, 14th Street, Vrededorp	Nov, 1886
Sheffield, M.L.A., George ...	J'burg	Feb. 1887
Shepherd, Percy G. ....	Box 646, J'burg	Feb, 1889
Sherry, H. E. ....	Box 2119, J'burg	Oct, 1889
Short, C. H. ....	Box 223, J'burg	Feb, 1889
Silbermann, Louis ... ..	Box 4158, J'burg	Jan, 1888
Sim, Daniel John ... ..	Box 1150, J'burg	Feb, 1887
Simpkins, Henry William ...	80, Plein St., J'burg	Mar. 1889
Simpson, H. Moncrieff ... ..	Box 1222, J'burg	Nov, 1889
Sims, C. J. ....**		June, 1888
Sladden, Frank E. ....	(Deceased)	Feb, 1888
Smart, Edgar ... ..	21, Seventh Street, Boksburg North.	July, 1889
Smith, H. H. ....**		Dec, 1887
Smith, H. W. ....	Box 51, J'burg	Sept, 1887
Smith, S. C. Kincaid ... ..	Box 366, J'burg	April, 1887

Smith, V. N. H. R. Kincaid	Box 4136, J'burg	Apr 17, 1887
Smith, W. H. Warre	(Deceased)	1888
Smythe, Henry Lockhart	Box 4377, J'burg	Sept 13, 1886
Solomon, M.L.A., Hon. Edward P.	Box 1088, J'burg	March, 1887
Solomon, M.L.A., Harry	Box 1388, J'burg	1887
Solomon, H. D.	(Deceased)	1887
Somerset, E. T.	Box 43, J'burg	1887
Souter, David F.	(Deceased)	Apr 10, 1887
Southern, Charles Walter	Box 214, J'burg	Sept, 1887
Southwood, C. W.	Box 2024, J'burg	Mar 1, 1887
Sprinz, Alphonso	New Stock Exchange	Aug, 1888
Stanton, E. H.	Box 350, J'burg	Dec, 1887
*Stayt, Wm.	Rand Club, J'burg	1886
Steel, Archibald	Box 824, J'burg	Aug, 1887
Steel, Robert	Box 824, J'burg	Pioneer's Son
Stenhouse, Arthur	Box 1553, J'burg	Sept 3, 1886
Steyn, B. D. F. J.	P.O. Florida	Nov, 1886
Stoughton, G. K.	Box 4978, J'burg	June, 1889
†Strachan, Daniel	Box 2998, J'burg	1887
Strange, Harold F.	Box 2527, J'burg	Mar, 1888
Struben, Fred P. T.	Spitchwick Manor, Ashburton, England	1883
*Struben, W. M.	**	July, 1886
Stubbs, J. W. H.	Box 98, J'burg	Oct, 1889
Stucke, W. H.	Box 2271, J'burg	May, 1889
Swart, J.	Box 183, J'burg	
Swift, John	65, Bree St., J'burg	Sept. 1890
Symons, Arthur	Box 469, J'burg	1888
Symons, Sylvester	C.T.O., J'burg	Oct, 1887
†Tainton, Clifton F.	Rand Club, J'burg	1886
Tanner, Herbert William	(Deceased)	1889
Taylor, William	Box 1213, J'burg	Aug, 1888
Taylor, Wilfred	Box 1404, J'burg	Jan, 1889
Thomas, W. Chris.	Box 837, J'burg	Jun 8, 1887
Thompson, James	Box 312, J'burg	Sept 25, 1887
Thorpe, Harold T. E.	Box 159, East Rand	Pioneer's Son
Thorpe, John	Box 1599, J'burg	Feb 14, 1889
Thorpe, Thos. Richard	(Deceased)	May, 1887
Tilney, W. A.	**	Oct, 1888
Torrente, M.	Box 1891, J'burg	1887
Townsend, E. C.	Box 98, J'burg	Oct, 1888
Tracey, P. W.	Box 838, J'burg	1886
Trembath, Henry	The Limes, Alexander Rd., Penzance, Cornwall, England	Aug 17, 1889
Tremeer, D.S.O, Maj. C. A. C.	Box 829, J'burg	Dec, 1886
Tripp, T. R.	Box 5722, J'burg	Jul 18, 1889
Tucker, Burton	(Deceased)	1887
Tucker, J. Burton	Box 9, J'burg	Aug, 1887
Tucker, Kidger	Box 9, J'burg	Aug, 1886
†Tucker, C.M.G., M.L.A., W. Kidger	Box 9, J'burg	1887
Turpin, Walter Lancelot	Box 401, J'burg	Jan, 1888
Tyrrell, James Henry	Box 1155, J'burg	Dec 10, 1889
Thomas, William	Crown Mines, Ltd.	Nov, 1889
Uting, E.	Box 41, Springs	Dec, 1888
Upperton, James B.	(Deceased)	Nov, 1887

Van de Ruit, A. ....	**		Dec 18, 1889
Van-den Berg, N. ....		119, Sivewright Avenue, New Doornfontein	Sept, 1886
Van den Broek, A. ....		Box 1500, J'burg	Jan 27, 1887
Van der Sterr, W. C. ....		Box 1066, J'burg	Jan, 1890
Van Diggelen, L. C. ....		Box 432, J'burg	Nov, 1887
Van Diggelen, H. C. ....		Box 432, J'burg	Nov, 1886
Van Hees, G. ....		Box 51, Pretoria	1886
Van Hulsteyn, M.L.A., Sir Wm. ....		Box 46, J'burg	Aug, 1888
Van Niekerk, Dr. J. ....		Rand Club, J'burg	Nov 12, 1886
Van Wijk, O. J. J. ....		Box 2978, J'burg	Sept, 1886
Van Winsen, A. P. M. ....		Box 28, Fordsburg	Oct, 1886
Van Zyl, J. L. ....		Box 3191, J'burg	Apr 1, 1889
Vogts, William B. M. ....		Box 99, J'burg	Mar 21, 1887
Von Maltitz, L. J. F. ....		Box 722, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Wainstein, Morris ....		Box 4096, J'burg	Jul 28, 1887
Waitt, Douglas W. ....		"Eastcroft," Exeter Road, Weston-super-Mare, England	Mar, 1889
Waterson, David ....		Box 33, Boksburg	Sept, 1886
Watson, P. Irving ....		Box 2503, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Watt, James ....		Battery Manager, Langlaagte Deep	Sept 1, 1888
Watt, Thomas S. ....		Battery Manager, Bonanza G.M. Co.	Nov, 1886
Way, E. J. ....		P.O. Benoni	
*Webb, Clem D. ....		Box 418, J'burg	1887
Webb, George ....		(Deceased)	1887
Webb, L. R. ....	**		1888
Webb, Thomas ....		(Deceased)	1887
Webster, Edmund J. ....		Box 5086, J'burg	July, 1886
Wellbeloved, J. H. ....		Box 1765, J'burg	Apr 3, 1889
Wevell, James ....		Ivydene, Upper High St., Worthing, Sussex, Eng.	Dec, 1889
Wevell, John ....		Box 1262, J'burg	Dec 31, 1889
Whelan, Thomas ....		Box 1325, J'burg	Feb 2, 1888
Whitburn, James ....		Roseland Cott, Chacewater, Cornwall	Aug, 1887
Wayland, C. F. B. ....		134, Adderley Street, Capetown	May, 1887
Wienand, C. F. ....		Box 1352, J'burg	June, 1886
Wicks, Ernest John ....		11, Copthall Court, Throg- morton St., London, E.C.	Sept, 1886
Wilkins, George ....	**		Aug, 1888
Wilks, Samuel Jerrold ....		Box 271, J'burg	1887
Williams, Henry ....		Barkly Rd, Parktown (W),	Mar, 1889
Williams, C. H. N. ....		Box 1775, J'burg	Nov, 1888
Williams, Ernest ....		Box 965, J'burg	Nov, 1889
Williams, J. R. ....		Box 149, J'burg	June, 1888
Williams, Joseph Charles ....		(Deceased)	July, 1888
Williams, R. St. John B. ....		Box 106, J'burg	May, 1887
Williamson, Harry ....	**		Jan, 1887
Wilson, Aiden D. ....		Box 3358, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Wishart, Thomas ....		Box 478, J'burg	Mar, 1887
Wimble, Bentley, S. ....		Box 3287, J'burg	April, 1889
Wolff, Karl F. ....	**		1887
Wood, Henry Norman ....		Box 44, J'burg	Dec 26, 1889
Wood, Joseph ....		Box 5325, J'burg	Mar, 1890
Woodburn, M. ....		Box 1303, J'burg	Dec, 1888

Woodford, Ethelbert G. ....**		Sept 30, 1886
Woods, C. ....	Box 1483, J'burg	Aug, 1888
Wooldridge, Tristram ... ..	Box 311, J'burg	Apr 7, 1889
Wright, C. W. S. ....	Box 35, J'burg	1889
Young, Montagu F. ....	c/o National Club, Market Street, J'burg	Feb, 1887
Young, Thomas ... ..	Box 1024, J'burg	May, 1887
Zeffert, Morris ... ..	Box 4175, J'burg	1889
Zeffertt, Charles ... ..	Box 154, Fordsburg	Dec, 1888
Zoccola, M. A. ... ..	22, Rissik St., J'burg	Apr, 1888
Zuhlsdorff, M. L. ... ..	Box 1738, J'burg	Sep 18, 1886



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